

## "When the Shoe Pinches"

Have you ever felt absolutely disgusted with the shoes you were wearing? Probably, you'll remember when you bought those shoes—they had a snappy appearance, and the price was lower than you usually paid—in fact you felt you had made a bargain, when suddenly the shoes lost their shape and started to go to pieces.

That was when "the shoe pinched."

## Invictus Shoes

will never make you feel that way. Honest workmanship, and uniform quality always distinguish Invictus from ordinary shoes. Surely such a claim deserves your attention when next you require footwear.

J. V. Berscht

### Didsbury School Report

The following is the standing of pupils of room 3, Didsbury public school.

Grade VI—Ruby Metzgar, Vera Sexsmith, Maggie Sexsmith, Vera Hehn, Melville Cooper, Ethel Mortimer, Leona Weber, Harry Atkins, Bruce Paton, Laura Good, Leslie Roeth, Stanley McLean, Wilbert Geil, Edith Proctor.

Grade V—Myra Herber, Marie English, Ernest Clarke, Orval Paton, Aylmer Liesemer, Ruth Noehren, Willard Ryckman, Rosy Rupp, Olive Gathercole, Frank Frost, Chenoweth Noehren, Paul Spink, Ida Gertz.

Grade IV—Ruth Brubacher, Orlando Hehn, Ralph LeBlanc, Winnie Moyle, Thelma Sexsmith, Marjorie Good, Hilda Frost, Vena Dowdell, Fern Stauffer, Grace Hunsperger, Valva Franklin, Roy English, Hubert Jones, Lewis Alloway, Meta Geil, Edith Anderson, Hugh Morton, Irene Walder.

#### ROOM II

Grade III, Sr.—Eva Dick, Melvin Geil, Minnie Roeth, Clifford Mortimer.

Grade III, Jr.—Granville Paton, Tom Reed, Ruby Hunsperger, Melvin Ness, Laura Liesemer, Evelyn Liesemer, Arthur Amacher, Annie Ness, Kathleen Osmond, Allen Schmelke, Lucille Smith, Edna Stokes, Nyle Hunsperger, Lyle Cressman, Harold Metzgar, Emma Walder, Orville Geiger, George Bricker, Pearl Miller, Tena McIntyre, Charles Shuster.

Grade II—Ross Youngs, Jacob Dick, Russell Berscht, Jean Bullis, Dorothy Geil, Frank Burrell, Willie Wrigglesworth, Laura Smith, Charlie Gathercole, Kathleen Alloway, Elsie Frost, Willie Wood, Tom Morton, Naud Shuster, Guido Geil, Viola Bowman, William Shuster.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of thanking our relatives and friends for their kind assistance given us, during the recent sickness and death of our eldest daughter, Ruth Esther, also for the many beautiful wreaths, sprays and flowers for the grave.

MR. AND MRS. A. BUSCHLIN,  
Sterlingville, Alta.

### BIRTHS

DICKAU—On Wednesday, September 30th, 1915 to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dickau, a daughter.

MOORE—On Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, to Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Moore, a daughter.

### DIED

BUSCHLIN—On Friday, October 1st, 1915, at the Holy Cross hospital, Calgary, Ruth Esther, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Buschlin of Sterlingville, at the age of 8 years and 27 days.

Miss Freda Sweet, R.C.M.  
Teacher of Pianoforte

Will make weekly trips to Didsbury on Friday's. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For terms apply Mrs. A. Studer.

Miss Mae Rankin, A.C.C.M.  
Teacher of Violin and Theory

Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For particulars apply Mrs. A. Studer.

### School Sports

On Friday, October 1st, the public school held its field day. The weather was cloudy and forbidding at first but cleared off for a while towards noon.

The sports were carried on at the school in the morning and consisted of running and jumping contests among the junior and intermediate students, also potato races, three-legged races, etc.

In the afternoon, the sports were continued at the butte, where the seniors contested in pole vaulting, 125 yard dash, relay races and tug-of-war.

A shower brought the programme to a close there and postponed the ball game between Olds and Didsbury for nearly an hour.

A party was given at the school in the evening in honor of the Olds guests by the high school students. The programme was as follows:

Piano solo, Vivian Foss; recitation, "Naughty Zell," Cleota Crowe; piano duet, Misses Stark and Sexsmith; recitation, Florence Reiber; Scotch songs, Mr. Howard; violin solo, Ruth Moyle; song, "My Little Gray Home in the West," May Studer; song, "Just One High School," grades VIII and IX; presentation of prizes by Mr. Howard; God Save the King.

Mr. Howard presented Jack Robertson with a gold medal emblem of the athletic association for championship in senior events. Cleota Crowe received a fountain pen as a reward for getting the most points in girls' senior events.

"Just One High School," is a song which Miss Vera Cole of the high school has adapted from some of her college songs. It has been received with great enthusiasm.

The song was sung with a great deal of vim and "pep" showing there is plenty of school spirit and enthusiasm in Didsbury when it is given a chance to be expressed.

After a bountiful and appetizing supper, games were played. If "Actions speak louder than words," surely everyone had the "time of his life" for even a casual observer could see that all present had a jolly good time and doubtless hope that the party will be repeated.

Mr. Dave Sinclair, the blacksmith, has been confined to his home owing to an accident which happened some time ago when he was carrying potatoes into his cellar. It seems he tore the muscles in his back and the consequence is that unless he is very careful he may lose the use of his legs. His large number of friends in the district wish him a speedy recovery.

The W.C.T.U. wish to thank all who took part in the waffle supper on Saturday evening last. The parties who so kindly donated cream can get their jars again at the Red Cross rooms. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was small consequently the proceeds were not so very large, but the total amount taken in was handed over to the Red Cross Society and will be announced later.

### AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. A. G. Studer is in Calgary this week on business.

Miss Mabel Finkbeiner is spending a few weeks holiday at Hanna and Castor.

Miss Dora Acton left last Saturday to visit her parents at Mutana, Sask.

Miss A. E. Kerr, teacher at the Didsbury school, spent the week end visiting with friends in Calgary.

The Didsbury high school baseball team are to go to Olds on Friday to play a return game for the one held here on Friday last.

A good attendance at the dance held in the Opera House last Friday evening is reported and everyone certainly enjoyed themselves.

Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. McClaine and Mrs. Reiber will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday. Tea and toast, and cake and coffee will be served.

The regular meeting of the W. C.T.U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Cressman on Tuesday afternoon, October 12th, at 3 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

A terrific wind storm visited Didsbury on Tuesday afternoon. Besides blowing in a large window at the school it did considerable damage elsewhere in the town.

Mr. Hugh Sinclair, one of the victims of the land slide at the gravel pits, and the worst injured, has had a very serious setback but seems to be recovering again which is good news.

An afternoon luncheon will be given in the Red Cross rooms on Monday, October 11th (Thanksgiving Day) from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m., in aid of the Red Cross Society. Chicken sandwiches, pumpkin and apple pie and coffee will be served.

A meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance will be held in the Evangelical church on Thursday evening, October 7th, at 8 o'clock. An address will be given by Rev. Mr. Huestis of Red Deer, Secretary of Alberta and B. C.

The ratepayers of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View should not fail to pay their Hail Tax before the end of October as a penalty of one dollar per quarter section will be added on November 1st on all unpaid Hail Taxes. This tax must be paid in cash. J. E. Stauffer.

The Womens' Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Eubank on Thursday, October 14th, at 2 p. m. Topic: "Do good housekeepers always make good home makers," by Mrs. LeBlanc. Ladies write your opinion about this subject on a piece of paper and put in the question box. Everybody cordially invited.

Mr. J. Silabe, who has been a member of our Citizens' band for some time past, left for southern Alberta on Tuesday to take over the management of one of the Alberta Pacific elevators. While regretting his departure from our midst yet we wish him every success in his new undertaking.

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$199.35

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**COWS ALL SOLD**—Have now 12 calves for sale, ten miles west of town. R. B. Martin, Banff.

**AUTO CHAIN**—An auto wheel chain was found west of Ab. Hunsperger's by Mr. T. A. Murphy, Westcott. Owner can have same by applying to Mr. Murphy and paying advertising charges.

**TIME TO ORDER YOURSOUR KRAUT**—Apply W. F. Sick.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One slightly used automobile in excellent condition. Particulars P. O. Box 599, Calgary.

**REDUCED** prices on Flour. Five Roses and Seal of Alberta \$3.25. Monarch \$3.00. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for young stock. Registered Shorthorn Bull rising 3 years. W. M. Hodson, phone No. 1008.

**FOR SALE**—Second hand democrat. Apply Mrs. R. Alloway, Liesemer street.

### Garner's Bakery

### Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00  
7 LOAVES FOR 50c  
2 LOAVES FOR 15c

### Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

### A Strong, Far-reaching Organization

This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 320 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed \$80,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Sixty Million Dollars of Deposits. Yours would make a wise and welcome addition.

#### DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC SPECIAL FARES

— FOR —

### Thanksgiving Day

Going Dates, Oct. 8—11th  
Return Limit Oct. 13th

Full information as to fares etc., from any C.P.R. Agent or from

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
CALGARY



## PERSONALS.

## Ontario Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unflinching success.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the original but the best Little Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been much imitated but never equaled, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for cathartic.

## Two Wheat Heads on Single Stalk

North Dakota has the queerest as well as perhaps the largest, grain crop ever raised in any country of like area. In the southeast corner of the state there are whole fields in which there are two heads to the stalk.

Farmers who came to North Dakota from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are unable to account for the growth, except that it is a freak of nature resulting from exceptionally fine growing weather following a rainy period. They say that they never heard of such a growth in the states in which they formerly lived. Pioneer North Dakotans say the thing is new to them, too.

The double heads, in practically all cases, are full size and the kernels are well filled. In some instances the double growth will mean almost double the ordinary crop, which would greatly increase the 116,300,000 bushel government wheat estimate for the state, a yield that sets a new record.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

"Do you see that strong, healthy looking man over there?"  
"I was just admiring his physique."  
"The doctors gave him up years ago."  
"You surprise me."  
"Yes, they found they couldn't get anything out of him."

## Giants in the Garden of Eden

A story of how the 2nd Dorsets engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfries, of Church Knowle (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. . . . Four days the battle lasted. . . . It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are; 6 ft. 3 in., was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

## More Bombastic Talk From Kaiser

A French torpedo boat has captured near Tripoli a sailing vessel flying the Greek flag. Aboard her were a few Turks and \$20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts, and an engrossed casket containing the following letter in Arabic from the Kaiser to the chief of the Senoussi tribe:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charles-mange, Allah's envoy and Islam's protector to the illustrious Chief of Senoussi: We pray God to lead our army to victory. Our will is that thy valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the tribe belonging to the true believers and their commander. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foes, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it. William."

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,  
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,  
Sept. 17, 1904.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for \$100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill to yours in full.'"

"But—but—" said the plumber. "Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber myself." The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change.

## NATURE'S CREATION

## A TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS



If you are visiting Toronto, or live here, you are welcome to come to our offices and read scores of original testimonials from reputable men and women who have used this treatment. If you cannot come we will send Booklet containing Sworn Testimony from those who have been helped and benefited.

NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Suite 14, Cosgrave Building, 163 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

## Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of  
Vital Necessity During War  
Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

## CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

A new electric fan to be placed in a window to ventilate a room can be regulated to supply any amount of air desired and throw its current in any direction.

No More  
Corns

Never known to fail, acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing, takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

W. N. U. 1071



**COWAN'S**  
Perfection  
**COCOA**

It's what's inside  
the cup that counts.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

110 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, CANADA  
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915  
CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.  
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

## Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three table-spoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mervy day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

It is in Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Why, he couldn't hear the sermon there, could he?

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

Minard's Liniment for sale every where.

"What makes you think you're qualified to run a hotel?" inquired the man behind the desk.

"Well," confided the applicant, "I've had a summer home for fifteen years, and all my friends have automobiles."

Lady—These strawberries are quite green.

Peddler—Well, mum, they're just from the country.

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Dauglas Block, Calgary.

## AUTOMOBILE DEALERS'

DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR  
"The car that speaks for itself."  
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD., WINNIPEG  
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going," remarked the observer in Musical America.  
"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"  
"I should say so. I heard the installment man taking it away."

## Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's**  
Ointment

## "Lined Up" For Sport

Remington-UMC  
Repeating Rifles

You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the outstanding features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

## Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military Arms. Every cartridge gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments.)  
WINDSOR, ONT.

London, Eng.

New York, U.S.A.





# GREAT IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL

In Addressing the Coal Miners, Urging a Greater Production of Coal, he Pointed out that it is the British Miner Helping the British Sailor, that is a Big Factor in the War

Mr. David Lloyd George has made many important and eloquent speeches since the war began, but few of them have equalled in effect that which he made to the coal miners in London on July 21, when he appealed for a greater production of coal. Here are a few of his chief points:

We are short of coal in a great crisis.

We are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. A quarter of a million of them have gone into the fighting line.

Coal is everything for us. Our 350,000 casualties were inflicted by German coal.

Parties have disappeared for the time being. There are two new parties now—optimists and pessimists—the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

In my opinion, the sky is mottled. The events in the east mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of the struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of England.

Victory means the fate of freedom for ages to come. Freedom implies the right to shrink, for others to defend. Is that fair?

After praising the miner as a worker, a politician, a singer, a footballer, a soldier, the minister of munitions went on to say:

We are short of coal to run the country in a great crisis. The demand for coal is greater than ever. The supply of labor is less than ever.

In times of peace, coal is the most important element in the industrial life of the country. The blood which courses through the veins of industry in this country is made by distilled coal. In peace and in war King Coal is the paramount lord of industry. It enters into every article of consumption and of utility.

It is our real international coinage. We buy goods abroad, food and raw material. We pay not in gold, we pay in coal. We pay in diamonds, except that they are black, and not in gold.

Coal brings meat and bread to us from the Argentine. It pays across the counter there for it out of its own pocket. We cannot do without coal. In war it is life for us and death for our foes. It not merely fetches and carries for us; it makes the material and the machinery which it transports.

It binds, it molds, it fills the weapons of war. Steam means coal. Rifles mean coal. Machine guns mean coal. Cannon mean coal. Shells are made with coal. Shells are filled with coal. The very explosive inside them is coal, and then coal carries them on right into the battlefield to help our men.

Coal is everything for us, and we want more of it to win victory. Coal is the most terrible of enemies, and it is the most potent of friends. You read that terrible casualty list given out by the prime minister the other day. Three hundred and fifty thousand British soldiers. They were casualties inflicted by German coal, by the Westphalian miner, working in cooperation with the Prussian engineer—without stint, without reserve, without regulation, putting their strength at the disposal of their Fatherland. Coal did that.

Yes, and when you find the German flag banished from the face of the seas, who has done it? The British miner helping the British sailor.

I have stood on Beachy Head. It is a fine sight in days of war. You will read in the papers about the advance of the German legions, and about their gigantic armies, and there you will see scores of great British ships tranquilly gliding through the waters without any interference.

Why? Coal propels them, and coal protects them. For if you will only look for a short time you will see a British battleship tearing along. You may not see the coal smoke, because the coal comes from South Wales. But you know it is there, for you see the vessel tearing along, and you know there is coal in its bunkers, and you know, if the need arises, those mighty cannon on its decks will be filled with distilled coal that will scatter destruction to the foes of our country.

Then Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the importance of the miner and went on:

It is the fact that the country is in peril that prompts the appeal to all classes to set aside every regulation. Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous one. I speak with trepidation when I refer to this.

There used to be a naval school and a military school, a naval school which depended entirely upon the sea and upon the navy to protect us against invasion, and it was called the Blue Water School. The new parties are the Blue Sky School and

the Grey Sky School.

Let me tell you what I think about the sky. The sky is mottled. There are some people who can see nothing but the black menace in the sky, and they imagine it shows a lack of foresight to look at the wide stretches of blue still smiling in the heavens.

There are some, on the other hand, who fix their gaze rigidly on the clear azure above the seas. They deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunder clouds that are rolling up in the east and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France.

But sky staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the east, whatever they mean, portend that; they mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it.

Victory has its price. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battle-field, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. The one question is, whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12 foot stream with an 11 foot plank.

We have but one question to ask ourselves—we of all marks, of all grades, and of all trades—are we doing enough to secure victory, because victory means life for our country? (hear, hear).

It means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lockouts, strikes, ca-canny, spree, all as usual. Wages must go up, profits must also improve, but prices must at all costs be kept down.

Freedom after all implies the right to shrink. Freedom implies the right for you to enjoy and for others to defend you. Is that freedom? War is like a fever, a deadly fever, and the rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to a fever. Restraints which would be irksome, stupid and unnecessary when a man is healthy, are essential to save his life in a fever.

What is the use of the patient saying, "I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact, more than usual, because I am thirstier than usual. I have a high temperature, so I am more parched than usual; there is a greater strain on my strength, so I really ought to have more than usual. If I want to go out why should I be confined to that little bed? Freedom above all."

"But you die," "Ah," he says, "it is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage." Let Britain be beaten and discredited and dishonored, but let no man say that any Briton during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasing in his own sight. Ah, victory is not on that road.

The trenches are not all in Flanders; every pit is a trench in this war, a labyrinth of trenches; every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out the munitions of war is a fortress; picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are the weapons of this great war of European liberty as the bayonet, the rifle and the machine gun. That man who does not handle them with all his strength is failing as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front.

What happened the other day? The New Zealand battalions and the Australians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. Not all the doctors of the regiment could persuade them; there was no shirking; they said, "Not until the attack is over and we have finished the Turks, not until they will we go into the hospital." That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory.

The peril is a great one, the peril is an immediate one, but if the democracy of Britain rise to the occasion, they will once more triumph over all the forces of despotism in Europe. Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear from day to day in the papers; not the headlines, please, but the men who, after doing that, do not understand the peril of their country, would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them.

## Soldiers Piling Up Savings

Most of Those at Front Are Leaving Pay on Credit

Canadian soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian government. The pay allowance to the Canadians is in most cases being held to their credit at the London paymaster's office, as the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but a small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advices received at the militia department from London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay was recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British government in connection with the recent war loan.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are also accumulating a government credit at the rate of about 75 cents per day. The pay allowance of those men from the government is being continued while they are prisoners, but it is impracticable to forward it to them in Germany, and the monthly amount due them is being regularly placed to their credit, less the shilling per day or \$1.75 per week, which is being forwarded through the British war office through arrangement with the United States consul-general at Berlin. The war office is forwarding a shilling per day to British soldiers who are prisoners in Germany, and it was not thought wise to allow a larger sum to the Canadian fellow-prisoners for spending money.

## Russian Wheat

Granaries in Southern Russia Overloaded With Grain

Grain dealers and cereal farmers will be interested in a report recently made from Petrograd by Commercial Attaché Baker. He says that the granaries of estates and farms in Southern Russia are overloaded with grain left over from the last crop. The grain can be moved only within the limits of the same district, not from one district to another, the object of such restriction is to prevent speculation. In the section named growers of wheat and rye have not been subjected to any embarrassment in consequence of not being able to ship from Odessa this year. The demand from Russia itself has proved unexpectedly large. The banks have assisted farmers and estate owners to hold unsold portions of their grain. There has been no need for sacrifice sales, and the prices paid have been satisfactory. If the route through the Dardanelles should be opened, probably no sudden or heavy overseas export movement from Odessa would develop. The necessity of holding back large supplies as food, together with the fact that the freight service is largely given up to military work, would make any rapid movement of wheat to Odessa unlikely, and as the financial position of Russia makes it desirable that existing high prices for grain should be fairly well upheld, since grain is Russia's best cash asset the government would probably discourage any sudden heavy export movement such as might tend seriously to depress the world's wheat markets.

## Loss Due to Weeds

Some Systematic Effort Should Be Made to Grapple Successfully With the Problem

The loss to the farmer from weeds generally is obvious enough to the most superficial observer. Any weed takes up as much space in a field, and draws to itself as much of the sustenance afforded by the cultivated soil, as a grain stalk does, and it represents, therefore, a dead or unrequited loss to the owner of the crop. One of the distinguishing marks of good as contrasted with poor farming is the comparative absence of weeds, and a large part of the time and attention of students in agricultural colleges is devoted to learning how to grapple successfully with this obstacle to success in farming.

No practical farmer needs to be informed that certain weeds are especially hard to eradicate, because they may be propagated by means of underground stems as well as seeds; among these are the well known Canada sow thistle, the couch grass, and the perennial sow thistle. Except by frequent disturbance by plough or disk harrow in dry, hot soil, it is extremely difficult to kill couch grass, because a small fragment of the underground stem at once becomes a new plant. The same is true of the Canada thistle, which has the additional fault of being capable of producing intense irritation by its prickles.

The perennial sow thistle has become a very formidable pest in Western Canada. It has there devastated a large amount of fertile land, and it bids fair to cause losses running well up into millions of dollars, unless some means of checking its ravages are found and applied. It is very productive of seeds, which ripen just before the grain is ready to cut, and it spreads also by means of its underground stem, pieces of which quickly take root and become new plants. Cultivation causes the sow thistle to spread, unless it succeeds in killing it. In Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, many fields of grain are this year not worth cutting on account of its prevalence, and unless systematic efforts are made to extirpate it the loss will be greater with each succeeding year.—Toronto Globe.

Trees can be protected from injury by animals by keeping the surrounding ground clean and cutting their trunks with a whitewash containing Paris green.

# SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THE BIGGEST LESSON OF THE WAR

STRIKING VINDICATION OF STRENGTH OF NAVY

The German Fleet Might as well have been Captured or Destroyed for all the Service it has been able to Render the Huns Since the Outbreak of Hostilities

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic allies a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for the British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive battle. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defences, or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor in the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blücher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British

guns. In the midst of this sniping the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convey without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in times of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advances. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they could or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed, it is British sea power that will have determined the issue.—New York World.

## Lightning Rods

Annual Loss to Farmers by Lightning Is Very Large

The annual loss inflicted on farmers by lightning is in the aggregate very large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to them to ascertain definitely whether this loss is preventable. For all practical purposes, the efforts to discover or invent some means of safeguarding isolated buildings date from the time when Benjamin Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and lightning, more than a century and a half ago.

Franklin was the first to suggest the practicability of protecting buildings from lightning by erecting on their highest points iron conductors communicating with the ground. His theory on the subject was all right, but defects in construction made the lightning rod so ineffective and often dangerous, that they were for a long time utterly and not unreasonably discredited. There is now good reason to believe that, as Professor Day shows, a trustworthy system of protection by means of metal rod conductors has been devised, and may be inexpensively utilized.

There is good sense in the suggestion that in most cases, the farmer should himself affix it to his house or barn. The directions given in the published bulletins are easily followed, and the reasons for the various steps are easily understood. The two points to be kept in view are that the rod should be absolutely continuous, and that the lower end should be sunk sufficiently deep in the ground to reach permanently moist earth, and the moister the better. A few years ago, when the tower of the Toronto city hall was struck by lightning, the Globe published a theory put forward by an ordinary farmer with a bent for investigation. He maintained the direction taken by the electric current indicated that a water course must have passed from northwest to southeast under the site of the present building, and maintained that to insure perfect safety for the hall would not be difficult to obtain practical results from its application.—Toronto Globe.

## We Had to Fight

We could not have remained neutral in this struggle without betraying our obligations not merely to the nations with whom we are allied, but to the whole cause of civilization in Europe. England neutral or indifferent while Belgium was being ravaged, while Germany poured out her wrath and her frightfulness upon the innocent population of France, and stamped her military despotism upon a Europe, would have been an England which Englishmen would have despised and the whole world would have doubted.—Westminster Gazette.

Building a concrete tank fitted with a window, a Scotch doctor succeeded in getting a number of motion photographs of otters and other under water animals.

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that towel on my face? Barber—Because it was hot, sir.

## A Suggestion

Practical Information Should Be Available For the Young Men Who Wish to Turn to Farming

There will be a movement towards the land during the next few years, and many young men will be investing their available resources in intelligence, brawn and money in a piece of land.

To the average man who has not been through the mill, the problem of acquiring the land, and the course to follow in order to make the investment pay, is a knotty one.

Take the young man with a good knowledge of agriculture who has from one thousand to two thousand dollars in the bank and who decides to go out for himself on a half section. A thousand dollars is a nest egg; cash these days, but it dwindles quickly when spread over the purchase of land, implements, horses and seed. So does twice that sum, but it must be admitted that the amount of cash should, in the nature of things, give an intelligent, hardworking young man a chance to make a start on a piece of land, and such a prospective farmer should be given every chance.

He finds in making enquiries that land can be rented cheap, and probably with an option to buy after a given time. Then he sets up an inventory of his necessary equipment, and having done this he endeavors to formulate a system of farming to follow for reliable and quick returns.

That is a big problem, and it should not devolve wholly on the uninitiated man who is looking for a start in farming.

Our agricultural departments would render a signal service to the young men of Canada by carefully applying themselves to the solution of this problem. Taking a reasonable amount of cash, they could formulate a plan whereby this cash could be used to the very best advantage in giving its owner a start in farming. That does not merely mean a superficial statement of the price of the land and the kind of crops to grow and how to cultivate. It means first the most economical use of this sum to get the land, under present conditions governing the availability of land, then each step, just as the prospective buyer should take it, should be fully discussed.

There is a great dearth of this kind of practical information and much of great value could be put in available form on the subject of getting the young man with a small amount of capital on to the land.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Sir John French has a double in the person of a respected tradesman of Antwerp, named Henriot. The likeness is said to be remarkable, while in other respects, such as height and manner, the similarity is very pronounced. M. Henriot is known as "le pere French," and is very proud of the distinction thrust upon him. It is his fervent wish that one day he may have the honor of meeting his illustrious double.

## Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the extent, resources and progress of its neighbor across the northern boundary, that it has no doubts about the future of Canadian finances. Thousands of Americans have visited the principal cities of the Dominion since

the war began, and they are well aware of the conditions existing there. Such facts explain the great rush to buy notes of the Canadian government offered in the New York market. Americans know Canada. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about the country.—Cleveland Leader.



## Shrapnel Shells

This Shell is the Deadliest Missile Used in Warfare

It has been calculated that if one man were required to make a shrapnel shell it would take him five days, working eight hours a day, the cartridge case and the powder being already supplied to him. The making of high explosives is therefore an extremely difficult business, requiring the minutest care and precision. A badly-made shell is more than a shell wasted or a shell that explodes at the wrong time. It may destroy the gun from which it is discharged, and in many cases this would be the equivalent of a military point of view of the loss of a hundred men. It is plain, therefore, that inspection cannot be too thorough, for it is conceivable that a battle might be lost through some apparently trifling mechanical defect in the shell. The workmen who are engaged in this business, therefore, are doing quite as much as the men at the front to bring victory to their country's arms.

Shrapnel is named after Lieut. Henry Shrapnel, of the British Royal Artillery, who devised the explosive, having received his inspiration at the siege of Gibraltar in 1781. The first test was made in 1803, and the weapon was used successfully against the French at Vimiera in 1808. The first shrapnel was spherical in form, and was filled with bullets and a bursting charge of power. On occasions rusty nails, stones and all sorts of metallic rubbish have been employed instead of bullets, but when it is possible to get lead bullets or steel-covered lead bullets they are preferred. Shrapnel reaches the maximum of destructiveness, probably, in the famous .75 guns of the French artillery. The shells of this gun are three inches in diameter, and the maximum range is about 8,500 metres, but in general practice the range is about 6,000 metres. The best infantry has an effective range of only about a third of this distance. The shrapnel bullet, moreover, is heavier and therefore more deadly than the rifle bullet.

To make his hit the infantryman must see his mark. The shrapnel needs only the range, for when it explodes it literally sprays a space of 25 by 160 yards with its missiles, which number anywhere from 250 to 375. The rifle bullet at 2,000 yards has nearly spent its velocity. The shrapnel, on the contrary, at the moment it bursts has a greater velocity than on the moment it leaves the muzzle of the gun. In other words, it is as though a couple of hundred infantrymen had been instantaneously transported to the very midst of the enemy and there fired upon them. Shrapnel shell has been called a gun within a gun, and with the exception of the torpedo is the most deadly and complicated weapon that has ever been devised. Contrary to the common idea the case of the shrapnel shell does not burst when the bullets are discharged. The head of the shell continues its flight, and only after it has come in contact with a solid object does this head, which also is equipped with a number of steel-clad bullets, burst into a hundred fragments. In other words, the modern shrapnel fires twice, once when the time fuse operates, which may be at 2,000 yards, and again when the shell strikes, which may be a couple of thousand yards further on.

A shrapnel shell, is on the outside, merely a huge cartridge, perhaps 18 inches long and three inches thick. It is discharged by a percussion cap operating on a charge of black powder, which in turn explodes the smokeless powder, which is the real propellant. Half-way down the cartridge, or at the base of that part of it which leaves the gun, is a rim of copper. Being a great deal softer than steel, this copper band when forced through the gun is cut by the steel rifling, and a spinning motion imparted to the shell, which increases the precision of aim. Before the gun is discharged the time fuse is set, and the discharge ignites it. If it has been timed for, say 4,000 yards, this means that after the complete shell has traveled 11 1/2 seconds another charge of black powder in the base of the shell will be exploded.

This is called the bursting charge, and it is this that explodes the bullets which are embedded in a matrix of resin. The reason for thus embedding the bullets is to keep them from moving when travelling through the air; and also because when the black powder reaches the resin it produces a cloud of smoke which marks the point of discharge and lets the observers know if the shells are bursting in the right place. Undisturbed by this explosion in the rear, the head of the shrapnel continues its flight until it strikes a solid object, when there is another explosion more violent than the first, though scattering fewer bullets. To understand the part that shrapnel plays in this war it is only necessary to reflect that 50 per cent. of the wounds caused are by artillery fire. In one day's action north of Arras the French artillery fired 300,000 rounds of shrapnel.

### Canada Has Sent 18,000 Horses

Col. R. Graham, remount inspector, who has been in the west for some time, and has visited all of the centres in the western country, is well known as a judge of horses, having acted in that capacity at many of the exhibitions from Winnipeg to the coast. He stated recently that already Canada has sent over 18,000 horses to England. At present there are very few going owing to the difficulty in securing vessels for transportation. The buying now being done is principally heavy horses for the artillery, and transport purposes. There is practically no demand for saddle horses at the present time, and as these animals are scarce in the east the west will have to be looked to for the supply when they are required.

## Barb Wire Injuries

Proper Treatment of Animals With Barb Wire Wounds

This is the season of the year when stockmen are most frequently annoyed with barb wire injuries to their horses. Just a few things to bear in mind at such times have been suggested by Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin:

"After a barb wire accident do not apply axle grease or any rancid ointment to the wound. Wash the wound thoroughly with warm water. Then clip the hair as close as possible around it, and wash again to remove any hair or other foreign substance.

"When sand or hair has lodged in the depths of a deep cut never use a wet sponge to clean it out. Use a piece of absorbent cotton or cotton batting. There will be much less risk of infection.

"It will be useless to put stitches in a wound that is very deep or ragged, or that is located in a place not in perfect rest when the animal is making natural movements.

"Dry dusting powder has a healing effect on barb wire wounds and other large, moist cuts and abrasions. Such a powder may be prepared cheaply by mixing together equal parts of slaked lime, sulphur, and charcoal.

"Prevent lock-jaw dangers in nail wounds of the hoof by opening them up freely, which provides drainage for serum and pus. Saturate with a solution of corrosive sublimate and water, in the proportion of 1 to 500. Cover with dusting powder, absorbent cotton, and a bandage. This treatment should be repeated daily until the wound is healed."

## Revenue From War Stamps

Decrease in Volume of Mail Matter as Result of Economy

The Ottawa Morning Citizen says: "Since the imposition of the war tax on letter and postcards, the volume of mail matter posted in Canada has decreased by about 30 per cent. The war tax was expected to add a little over fifty per cent. to the post office, but, in consequence of the economy practised by the public in the matter of saving on letters, etc., the increased revenue has been considerably less than anticipated.

"In the first four months of the operation of the war tax the department's revenue has increased by \$1,100,000, or about 30 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period last year. A large part of this increase, however, is due to the sale of stamps for cheques, money orders, etc. The minister of finance estimated last session that the war tax would bring in an additional revenue from twenty to twenty-five million dollars. Present indications are that the special taxes will not aggregate more than half the amount. The net result can not be exactly determined, in view of the fact that there is no means of ascertaining what the drop in revenue would have been had no extra tariff or stamp taxes been imposed."

## Canadian Gallantry

Heroic Deeds of Officers and Men at Ypres Go Without Note

Dr. Benjamin Rand, in a letter to the London Times, claims that too little attention has been given to gallant deeds of individual Canadian officers and men who fought at Ypres, and goes on to instance the case of Lance-Corporal Allen of the 10th Brigade, Corp. Allen, he says, was awarded the D.C.M. two months ago, but the brief official record of his deeds didn't do him justice, as the following report of one of his superior officers will testify:

"I will give you some idea of what Allen did. Our machine guns were all in one particular strip of trench. In one hour or so all the machine guns were out of action except one. Allen was standing on, so you can imagine what it was when I tell you that he was the only man left in that part of the trench, and it had probably held about forty men.

"He fought at least 30 minutes on his own. He had to set his gun up two or three times, and when it was finally smashed by a shell he went along the trench to the next gun and did the same with that. When the last gun was smashed Allen banged away with his rifle until he was killed. He undoubtedly deserved the V.C."

### Time is With Us

The hope of a swift decision with which Germany began the struggle has passed away, and victory can only come as the reward of unfaltering purpose and of superior resources. In neither of these respects have we reason to fear. The allies are slower in realizing their potentialities than the enemy, but time is with us, and nothing but faith to the great trust committed to our keeping can in the end rob us of victory. There will be no failure on the part of the nation. We believe there will be no failure on the part of the leaders.—London Daily News and Leader.

Hundreds of wounded soldiers are saved by the dogs of the German ambulance corps. After one of the battles on the Pilitz in Poland, three of the dogs found forty-eight wounded men in a labyrinth of trenches. All of them would have died, as they were unable to extricate themselves from the heap of dead. The commanding general of a reserve corps at the western front reports that the dogs on one battlefield saved sixty-seven wounded.

"For \$2 I will foretell your future."

"Are you a genuine soothsayer?"

"I am."

"Then you ought to know that I haven't got \$2."

## Ghosts of the Ocean

Strange Tales of the Mysteries of the Deep

The number of phantom ships is legion. Several of these vessels which were wrecked in close proximity to the scene of the Titanic disaster are even said to reappear in the same spot on certain occasions. The Packet Light is one of these, and the story runs that whenever a storm is threatened a ball of fire emerges from the spot where the ship sunk, which presently forms itself into the shape of a vessel, and then sinks and disappears.

King George V. and his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, when on their cruise in the Bacchante from 1879 to 1882, are stated to have seen the phantom of the Flying Dutchman, and the Duke mentioned the fact in his diary under date of July 11, 1881.

A three-masted frigate is said to haunt the English Channel in the vicinity of the Ower lightship whenever a gale or snowstorm is threatened. Hundreds of people have declared that they have seen the apparition and heard the cries of the ghostly passengers. It is sometimes said to be the phantom of the training ship Eurydice, which went down off the Isle of Wight on March 24, 1878, involving the loss of about 200 lives.

There are a host of vessels which have not been heard of since they sailed, but one of the most marvellous stories concerns the Marie Celeste, a French passenger sailing ship. She was sighted by the British ship Highlander on October 4th, 1875, and in reply to the signals gave the answer "All's well." Two days later when sighted she did not reply. She was boarded, but not a living or dead person was found on board.

Everything was in perfect order; luncheon was laid in the saloon, the personal belongings of the passengers and crew were intact, and a bottle of medicine was found upright on the captain's locker. The log had been kept down to the previous day, but there was no entry to account for the mysterious disappearance of all on board. Nothing was heard afterward of any of the passengers or the crew.—London Standard.

## Russian Horse Trade

Russian Horses Enjoy an Excellent Reputation

Noted for their hardihood, stamina, and general soundness—for they are not coddled in their youth—Russian horses certainly enjoy an excellent reputation. They are bred, of course, in immense numbers, and in normal times their export is considerable. During the present war they have proved their utility in the cavalry and other branches of the service; and it is related that the Germans never fancy the job of facing the Cossacks, who ride wonderfully good horses and know how to make the best of them. It is interesting to note, moreover, says the Live Stock Journal (Eng.), that during recent years the export of horses from Russia has shown a decline. Although, for obvious reasons, the official figures for 1914 are not as yet made up, those for 1913 indicate a downward tendency. For example, in the last mentioned year 5,914 horses were exported from Riga as against 5,967 in 1912; and the value of this export is given, roughly as 1,034,000 roubles (1 rouble equals 2s. 1d.), so that readers with a head for figures may calculate what these horses—including perhaps, a number of ponies—are worth at the port of shipment. From Libau also comes the same story of a diminishing trade in horses; and, writing from that port, Mr. Vice-Consul C. J. Hill states: "The export of horses shows a decrease each year; possibly the competition from Riga may be the cause. As many (if not more) horses are now shipped to the Continent as go to the United Kingdom. Probably the increase in the motor car trade has been the real cause of the falling off." The following figures represent the exports of horses from Libau during the years named: 1911, 7,869; 1912, 6,748; 1913, 5,938; and the value of this trade in 1913 is put down at £41,566, so that the average worth of these animals in the country of production may be got at with greater ease than in the previous suggested calculation. They are capable of doing a great deal of work, notably in harness, and they do not require an excessive quantity of grain to maintain their efficiency. Russian ponies, too, are especially appreciated in certain quarters, having no work-shy proclivities, and being easy to cater for in a general way.

## Pocket Money for Prisoners

Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are to receive \$1.75 a week spending money. Negotiations between the British and German governments have resulted in an arrangement by which the British government will forward seven shillings a week (approximately \$1.75) to each of the soldiers now prisoners of war in Germany.

The money will be sent to the American ambassador, Mr. Gerard, at Berlin, who will see that the money reaches the British and Canadian prisoners. The money for the Canadians, while sent with that for the other British soldiers in Germany, will be provided by the Canadian government.

## Enlarging Kaiser's Responsibilities

The Emperor William, is probably godfather to more boys than any other person on earth, but he is so well able to stand up under the strain that he has issued an order that presently will increase the number of his proteges.

The rule formerly has been that he would assume the responsibility of being godfather to a seventh son, born to any family provided the boy was seventh boy by one and the same marriage. Under this ruling many seventh sons have had to do without the honor, because the mother had been twice married.

The emperor now has modified the rule and announced to any seventh son, regardless of the number of marriages the mother has contracted, provided all seven boys are living.

A certain editor recently received from a lady com verses, daintily tied up with pink ribbon, and entitled, "Wonder if Hell Miss Me?" After reading them he returned the effort to the sender with the following note:

"Dear Madam: If he does he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

## Telephones in War

Network of Wires That Connect the Scene of Operations With Headquarters

The role played by telephone wire in the war—to say nothing of the barbed variety that protects a nearly 3,000-mile battle front—is prodigious. It becomes apparent miles behind the lines strung along all the routes leading to commanding posts, through fields and forests, on tree poles, fence posts, roofs, towers, windmills, forming a network of communications, in which only the trained linemen can see system and order. With aircraft the telephone wire has largely replaced reconnoitering parties and vedettes. There is scarcely a skirmish, battle or artillery attack in which the wire doesn't participate, sometimes in co-operation with aeroplanes, sometimes without.

Each corps of the French army has a certain number of motor car telephone shops, each equipped with two complete telephone installations, with four miles of wire and an adequate number of ground stakes and forked pickets that may be stuck in the bayonet socket of a rifle serving as a temporary pole. Each of these outfits has also its wireless equipment with antennae to reach a height of sixty feet and a dynamo connected with the motor of the car to furnish the current. It requires only a few minutes from arrival of the car to set up the wireless outfit and put it in operation. The enemy's artillery is constantly on the watch for these motoring wiremen and occasionally gets them.

Their work enables observers to utilize captive balloons and every point of vantage—trees, house-tops, towers, windmills, straw stacks, or extension posts raised by windlass fifty feet in the air and telephone information to officers or to batteries posted miles behind. Perhaps the most effective work of all is done by the wireless outfit that enable airmen to send back precise information as to the location of the enemy's batteries or concentration of troops.

The wire and the telephone are the first objects of search when the enemy occupies a town, or a building. At Compiègne, on their march south after Charleroi, the first care of the Germans was to cut all the wires and destroy all the telephone and telegraphic instruments.

The Germans are said to have wired the entire quarry region between the Alsne and the Oise through their secret agents before the war. At any rate, wherever the French have advanced in that region they say they have found evidences of long preparation for wire communication between farm buildings, cottages, mills, etc., occupied by spies and the German batteries.

The story is told of an infantry picket arriving at an isolated farm house in that region and finding an old woman seemingly alone. They asked for water and food. She swore that she had nothing and insisted that it was useless to search. Reluctantly the preceded the soldiers to a cellar, where there was nothing but a few hogheads standing on end. One of them, bigger and higher than the rest, aroused the curiosity of the sergeant in charge of the party. In approaching he had the forethought to level his revolver at the top and in this manner get the drop on a man inside with a revolver in one hand and a telephone in the other. All the other hogheads contained batteries.

### Potatoes Thrive After Clover

The cattle that feed knee-deep in clover have nothing on the "spuds" that follow the clover in rotation. Both find that the clover makes pleasant places in which to grow, and furnishes an abundant food supply.

Though potatoes require their food in a different form from that used by the live stock, they use it just as greedily and show as large returns for the amount consumed. Clover turned under, according to one of the state's largest potato growers, affords the best seed bed for the production of large crops of clean potatoes. It is a rule on this grower's farm that potatoes must follow clover. His first crop is cut for hay and the second "turned under."

Clover plowed under in the fall not only furnishes fertility, but supplies organic matter and improves the tilth of the soil. On the sandy soils of the state especially large returns have resulted from preparing the land in this way for the tuber crop. If clover sod is to be turned under, additional manure may be added by applying manure in the fall of winter.—Exchange.

### Enlarging Kaiser's Responsibilities

The Emperor William, is probably godfather to more boys than any other person on earth, but he is so well able to stand up under the strain that he has issued an order that presently will increase the number of his proteges.

The rule formerly has been that he would assume the responsibility of being godfather to a seventh son, born to any family provided the boy was seventh boy by one and the same marriage. Under this ruling many seventh sons have had to do without the honor, because the mother had been twice married.

The emperor now has modified the rule and announced to any seventh son, regardless of the number of marriages the mother has contracted, provided all seven boys are living.

A certain editor recently received from a lady com verses, daintily tied up with pink ribbon, and entitled, "Wonder if Hell Miss Me?" After reading them he returned the effort to the sender with the following note:

"Dear Madam: If he does he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

## Learning to Ride

Many a Good Horse Ruined by Harsh Treatment of the Mouth

Far too few boys and girls are properly instructed in the manner in which they should use the reins when learning to ride, or when learning a pony to become useful under the saddle. A reader of the National Stockman and Farmer recently wrote and said: "In your saddle horse column reference is made to 'light hands.' Will you please explain what is meant by this?" The reply made was as follows:

"Through the mouth the rider gains the confidence of his mount, and by the same means the rider imparts a fear on the part of the horse. The mouth is extremely sensitive and many a good horse has been ruined by harsh treatment of the mouth in the handling of the lines. Women are more apt to have light hands than men and that is the reason for many of the successful horsewomen. When a colt gets a sore mouth he should be an object of much concern. The saddle horse should give pressure.

"John S. Rarey, 1827-1866, the noted horse tamer, advocated 'feeling the mouth' at all times. His success was achieved simply by the use of kindness. He taught kindness in handling animals to the people of two continents, and through him, in a great measure, came down to us the principle of 'light hands.'

"It is desirable to permit the horse to make the advances, which is to say that one should take what pressure the horse gives and no more. If he gives none his mouth should be built up by the use of a soft snaffle. It is desirable for a saddle horse to enjoy his work, and he never can do it if he is afraid of his mouth. Extreme mouth pressure should be avoided.

When a horse pulls he generally carries a rider who pulls. The manipulation of the lines leading to the two bits should be a study on the part of the rider, as mouths vary. Riding a horse is not like rowing a boat. You do not have to work your own way. On the other hand it is a secret of successful exhibition ring riders that they permit the horse to do it all. He knows what pressure he wants, and above anything else in the world he appreciates and is responsive to a light, steady and quiet pair of hands. If he fights you, do not fight back; he is of superior strength and will win in the long run.

"A horse studies the rider's hands. This being true how essential is it for the rider to study the horse's mouth. Intelligent horses will resent harsh treatment of the mouth by rearing, and this is the most dangerous act to both horse and rider. When in the saddle have your mind upon your work or pleasure, as the case may be, and be as smart as the horse and a little bit smarter if possible. Be patient, be kind, be gentle, and remember that you are communicating to the horse, at almost every step, through the four lines, which to him are nothing more or less than telephone wires. For this reason the saddle horse moves quickly than any other type of a horse learns your desires and performs accordingly."

### Help the Wounded

One thing this country absolutely owes to the men who are fighting its battles in France and Belgium. Those who are so wounded as to be in any way incapacitated or to lose any part of their earning power must be provided for out of the national funds. There must not be the faintest shadow of a possibility that any man who has lost a limb or has his nerves shattered in his country's service will become dependent upon charity. The war has been in progress for a year. Many of our men have been at the front for six months and longer, and the problem of providing for the crippled is already arising. It must be faced, thoroughly and promptly. Canadian self-respect will make short work of any government which fails to do its full duty on this score. There is no reason why the men should be a burden on the community; there are many trades at which they can earn a good living, and feel themselves independent if the necessary training is provided for them and they are supported while receiving it. The time for action is now.—Beck's Weekly, Montreal.

### Making Soap From Sugar

The discovery is announced in an Amsterdam newspaper of a method of manufacture of soap from sugar, of which Germany has plenty, instead of from oil, which is scarce. In the past it has been possible to use sugar only in soaps that had little value. By the new method, it is claimed, the soap produced is not only fine and delicate, but it acts as efficiently in salt water as in fresh—a fact that may make the soap valuable for use in the navy. Articles that formerly had to be sent to chemical laundries can now be washed with the new kind of soap. The finest kinds of silk, it is alleged, not only are not harmed by it, but their colors are brought out brilliantly and as new. In addition, the sugar-soap seems to be responsible for a minimum of the wear and tear occasioned by the old-fashioned cleansing soaps.

Mrs. Mullen did not wish to offend her new cook.

"John," she said to her manservant, "can you find out without asking the cook whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? You see I don't wish to ask her because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable," added the good soul.

"If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon and if you was to say anything to her you couldn't make her feel any more uncomfortable than she is."



## Threshermen!

Experience has taught you to buy the best oils for your machines.

### We Sell Them

Rega Hard Oils, Castor, Separator, Engine, Steam, Cylinder and Gas Engine Cylinder Oils

are the kind it will pay you to buy, because they are good quality and wear long.

Our GASOLINE will surprise you with the power it develops. Convince yourself with a trial order

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**

AGENTS FOR WINNIPEG OIL CO., LIMITED

CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.

## Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
—64388.

## Milking Records of Purebred Cows

Nine years ago the live stock branch of the federal Department of Agriculture, in co operation with certain record associations representing breeds of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard of yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the live stock commissioner formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increased until the seventh report, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year 413 cows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French Canadians and 36 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorn, 15,535 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat; French Canadian, 10,767 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat; Guernsey, 11,445 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 834 lbs. fat; Jersey, 15,211 lbs. milk, 754 lbs. fat; Ayrshire, 16,696 lbs. milk, 729 lbs. fat.

This report for the second time contains an appendix containing the records of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration but failed to calve within fifteen months after the commencement of the test, as required by the regulations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

## The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

## South Alberta Branch Canadian Patriotic Fund

Last year's contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund are now about exhausted. A year ago it was thought that about 1,000 soldier's families in Alberta would receive aid from the fund; at the present time over 3,000 Alberta families are being cared for.

Increased need requires a new appeal for funds. Canadians did their duty last year. They will do it this year. If you cannot go to the front, you can help to support the families of those who have gone. **\$1,000,000.00 will be distributed in Alberta this year.** Of this amount, \$500,000.00 will be distributed to families in the South Alberta District. If the people of Alberta contribute one half of the amount required in this Province, the balance will be made up in parts of Canada where fewer families require aid and where the rate of enlistment is not so high as here. **Alberta stands first in the Provincial rate of enlistment in Canada.**

The fund is a national one as much as the army; just as a man when he enlists becomes a member of the army at large, so a contribution to the Patriotic Fund becomes part of the national fund. The needs of localities are met by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, regardless of contributions from districts.

The committee does not sit in judgment on any man who does not wear the khaki. Those who stay at home, however, are asked to contribute as much as possible, so that the soldiers' wives and children may be properly maintained while the bread winners are fighting for the defence of the Empire and our homes.

**At this crisis, every loyal British subject is willing to do his share.**

Sometimes we hear the assertion that the government of Canada should do the work now being carried on by the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Usually, those who advance this idea are not able to suggest how this might be done, nor do they appear to have foreseen the results. The Canadian government cannot discriminate between families. The government separation allowance is given without favor, alike to the wife of the millionaire and to that of the poor man—the same sum to each. The wife in the former case has no claim because of need, while in the latter case the separation allowance alone is not sufficient to support the family, even on the most economical scale. Hence, the patriotic fund, acting with discrimination, considering the special circumstances of each case, brings up each family's income to a reasonable level of subsistence, thus building on the foundation which the government has laid.

If the government supported all the soldiers' families, the majority of Canadian "stay-at-homes" would be deprived of the privilege of taking any part in the war.

Loyal talk will not beat Germany. Men and money will. You surely cannot cheer for the boys when they come home unless **YOU FIGHT or PAY.**

**Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund and help its work in every way you can.**

The accounts and books of every branch are audited by the Auditor-General of Canada.

"FIGHT OR PAY." GOD SAVE THE KING.

## AUCTION

### Sale--Bentz & Cullen

will be held at the SILVERTHORN FARM, 1-2 mile east of Olds, on **THURSDAY, OCT. 14th** the following, consisting of:

**40 Head Choice Dairy Cows,** This herd is known as the Bicknell & Son cattle.

**110 Head of other cattle,** from 2 years old, down

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK

### Terms Cash

**REEVES & CAMPBELL**  
Auctioneers



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.** Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

**JOHN NIXON,** H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.** Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

**DR. W. G. MOORE,** N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

### W. A. Austin

**Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public**

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

**Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.** Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.** Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury . . . Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds . . . Alberta

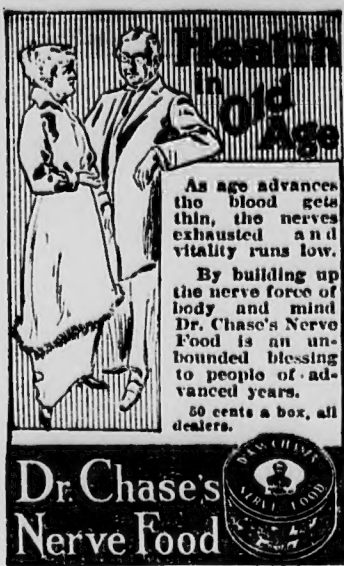


## ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

No. 28 Cap. 12 bbls., price in 18 gauge iron \$27.25  
No. 28 Cap. 12 bbls., price in 20 gauge iron \$17.00

**ALBERTA METAL CULVERT & TANK COMPANY**  
McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO., LTD., MANUFACTURING AGENTS  
BOX 154 :0: :0: DIDSBURY





**Health for All Ages**

As age advances, the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and mind, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

### What Conscription Means

#### Rules of Compulsory Military Service in Several Old World Countries

That a form of conscription was introduced into the United Kingdom by the Ballot Act of 1860, which provides for all males over 16 years of age to be liable for military service, is a fact well known. The act, however, is held in abeyance by an annual act of parliament, with the result that at the present time the United Kingdom and the United States are the only two countries that do not compel military service.

In France liability for service extends from the age of twenty to forty-eight, no exception being allowed except for physical disability, although, at one time, a man with sufficient means could buy himself off or pay for a substitute. In Germany liability for military service commences at the age of seventeen and ends at the age of forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty. The terms of service in the first line or active army is seven years, the next thirteen years being spent in the first and second ranks of the Landwehr, and finally German soldiers pass into the Landsturm, in which they remain until they reach the age of forty-five.

Service in the Italian army or navy is also compulsory, an universal, the total period being nineteen years, beginning at the age of twenty. The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is two years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on unlimited leave, i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is four years. After completing his term in the mobile militia, he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains seven years, thus finishing his military service at the age of thirty-nine.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

#### Antiquity of "a Regular Shindy"

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens?" occurs in Shakespeare, but few still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Popish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note, which refers to the celebration of Maundy Thursday. "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out and a regular shindy follows, men being beaten and wounded."

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

#### Germany's Lost Empire

Of all her colonies Southwest Africa cost Germany most dearly. Blood and treasure have been wasted here for years. It is only in very recent years that peaceful development, railroad and harbor building have begun. And now all is lost. Southwest Africa has gone with Togo, Kamerun, Samoa, Kamerun is in the process of conquest by French and British expeditions. East Africa is open to attack and without adequate garrison. While she has been gaining trenches in Flanders and Artois, Germany has been losing a colonial empire in Africa.—New York Tribune

He was a member of a regimental band, and he did not forget to brag about it.

"Why, man, we can play the most intricate airs at sight," he was saying.

"Indeed," said the unbelieving listener. "I should like to hear you play the airs the drum-major puts on."—Tit-Bits.

#### FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts," "run down," "get the blues," suffer from indigestion, headache, nervousness, chronic weakness, etc., etc., see DR. L. C. LEASE, who will give you a FREE TRIAL of his "THERAPION" medicine. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all these troubles. It is the only medicine that will give you a FREE TRIAL. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all these troubles. It is the only medicine that will give you a FREE TRIAL.

W. N. U. 1087

### Extraordinary Salutes

#### A Guard of Honor For a Stone Tiger in India

Most people know that all soldiers are required to salute "the flag" when they are on regular duty, stand at "attention" during the singing of the National Anthem, to acknowledge the presence of one of higher rank by a salute, but it is not generally known that there are other things which British soldiers in certain parts of the world are required to honor thus.

In India, for instance, a British guard of honor presents arms to a stone tiger every day. The tiger is regarded by the natives as a god who drives away all danger and calamity, and once some soldiers, in a spirit of mischief, overthrew the image from its resting place, and sent it rolling into the valley below. So shocked and scandalized were the natives that a revolt seemed imminent, and Lord Combermere, our general there, quieted the itage to its pedestal and ordering the regiment to salute it in full view of all. Since that time a British troop has kept watch over the tiger-idol day by day.

Another Indian idol which is watched over by British "Tommyes" is the god whose name is Klak Klak, equivalent to "Lord of Lords," which is supposed to be asleep for 6,000 years, and whose awakening will be the end of all things. Hence the natives of the city of Pegu, in Burma, are terribly afraid that someone will arouse the god; so the British government, to avert trouble, stationed a sentry there to prevent this catastrophe.

Once a year a strange custom is observed in Cairo. A piece of carpet on which, according to tradition, Mohammed once sat, and which is carried through the streets, and the Khedive and his troops all receive it in review order and salute it as they pass. The relic is guarded most carefully at ordinary times, and the officer in charge of it each morning must salute it with his sword raised, whilst the bugler blows three blasts before it.

Another object which is honored with a salute is the sacred coffin of the Prophet, which rests at Medina, the sacred town, and which once in his life, at least, every Turkish officer must salute. He is expected to throw himself flat before the coffin, clad in his full regiments, and is said to receive his commission in this manner straight from the Prophet himself.

In Russia, at Vladimir, there is an image of the Virgin with clothes of pure gold and invaluable gems and precious stones, which must be saluted by every soldier, whenever it is seen. The honor paid to this icon is said to be due to the fact that it was present with the troops when they gained a wondrous victory over a large Tartar army. The Russian authorities evidently sympathize with this act of ceremony, for they actually raised this icon to the rank of major-general in the army, so that it is saluted by all Russian soldiers as an officer today.

It might be mentioned here that in addition to "God Save the King" there are two pieces of music which all Englishmen, soldiers and civilians, specially honor. One is the "Dead March," and the other the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." It is said that when King George IV. first heard this magnificent song of praise he was so impressed by it that he rose to his feet in acknowledgment, and since that time the custom has prevailed.—Tit-Bits.

### Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### The Story of a Remarkable Score

The annual indoor championship revolver and pistol shooting matches of the United States revolver association were held during April in various sections of the United States, all shooting being done on indoor ranges.

Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, entered the competition, and on the morning of April 15th fired 50 shots in Match B, which is also known as the indoor pistol championship match. He began shooting at 10:30 in the morning. The local association governor, Mr. C. W. Linder, and Dr. John E. Milliken, both representing the U.S.A., were on hand to witness the shooting. At exactly 11:26, or 56 minutes later, the last shot was fired. It was then learned that a new record for this match had been made. The total score was 478 out of the possible 500.

Mr. Armstrong shot a 22 calibre S. & W. target pistol with 10-inch barrel and Remington-UMC .22 long rifle Lesmook cartridges.

#### Increase in Cost of Living

The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent. in the larger towns of Great Britain and 20 per cent. in some towns and villages.

In Germany, according to figures the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent. and in Vienna 75 to 80 per cent.

### War Coincidences

#### Brothers Meet at the Front After Many Years of Separation

We recently published an article describing some extraordinary war coincidences. Here are three more remarkable cases.

Twelve years ago Signaller Geoffrey Evans of the 10th Battalion Australians, left London for Australia when he was only thirteen, and gradually worked his way up until he obtained an excellent post as manager of a pearl-fishing company in Broome, Western Australia, which position he threw up in order to serve his country. With the Australian forces he went to the Dardanelles, where he took part in that wonderful landing on the shell-swept beach of the Gallipoli peninsula, and was ultimately wounded.

His elder brother, Private Reginald Evans, also threw up a good position in London on the outbreak of war and joined the Westminster Dragoons. A few months after the two brothers, unknown to each other, were in camp side by side at Abassia, in Egypt. One day in front of Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, the younger brother, who in twelve years had grown beyond recognition, slapped his elder brother on the shoulder and exclaimed, "Halloa, Reggie! How are you?" The elder brother looked hard at the Australian, and then the brothers gripped hands.

Another extraordinary coincidence comes from Wales. A Welshman and his wife, anxious to adopt a child from among the Belgian refugees, journeyed from Aberystwyth to Swansea to make their selection. On their arrival they found that there were two young children—brother and sister—who particularly appealed to them and who might be adopted, but that one could not be taken without the other. In the circumstances they decided to take both.

As the children were being undressed to be put to bed after reaching home a locket was discovered hanging round the little girl's neck. Inside the locket was a photograph, which the lady recognized as that of her own sister, who had gone to Belgium as a governess many years before, had married and settled down in that country, and who now turned out to be the mother of the little refugees. She had therefore unknowingly adopted her own motherless nephew and niece.

Captain E. Bruce Allnut, R.A.M.C., who is serving in the Persian Gulf, mentions another curious coincidence which occurred recently. To quote his own words: "The enemy started shelling the patch of ground I was on. I made for a little hole in the ground near for shelter, and saw someone else there, but threw myself down with him, as there was just room. When the hail of shells had burst round us and for a moment we could put our heads up, we both said, 'That was a close shave!' and simultaneously recognized each other. He was at Bart's with me, and we hadn't met for five years until that moment, and neither knew that the other was at the front event!"—Tit-Bits.

**Away With Depression and Melancholy.**—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

#### Telephones at the Front

Headquarters is a telephone exchange, and the telephone operators are as essential as the general. They sit before rows of large switchboards with receivers fastened over their heads, taking down messages from all sections of the fighting line. There is no delay because numbers are "engaged." The operator gets through to Paris as easily as to the nearest trenches. The chief of the telephone service sits in front of a minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army, showing the position of every corps and divisional headquarters, every regiment, battalion and company, even to the individual trenches and batteries.

#### The "Physically Unfit"

Over 2,000 men have been discharged from the British army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s 6d—about \$4.35—a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for twenty years a member of parliament. Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.—Springfield Republican.

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterwards, the father said, angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will, and cut you off with a dollar." "I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; "and then added: 'But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?'"

#### MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

#### MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle

Does Scrubbing Brush Works with a rush. When Old Dutch Cleanser speeds him. Prevents attacks. Of itching humors. And guards the hand that leads him.



MADE IN CANADA

### Canada Makes Good

#### Phenomenal Growth of the Dominion in Past Few Years

In 1911 Canada had almost 500,000 more men than women. The war will consume a great part of this surplus. There is evidence, however, that Canada will deal more and more liberally with homesteaders in the future, and this should bring in sturdy workers to help make up the loss. Annually she has allotted to settlers from five to seven million acres of free land, but today the premier of Saskatchewan wants to see immigrants not only assigned to free lands but equipped with seeds, farm implements, and good advice. It will not be surprising if Canada makes, too, a determined effort to keep her sons and daughters at home, to make the most of her great resources, and repair, as rapidly as may be, her share of the loss brought upon civilization by the war of the Kaisers. It is hard hoeing for Canada just now. War contracts worth \$156,000,000 have already been placed in Canada, however, and these should help to straggle again the flow of Canadian prosperity. According to the Kingston (Ont.) British Whig, "Canada has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about \$11,000,000. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life." Of late some towns have been obliged to ask for time to meet interest due on their bonds—something unprecedented in the Dominion. But whatever Canada's immediate future may be, the larger future is hers, and it is bright. In no event can Canada prosper too richly for our satisfaction. We, of the United States, must not only appreciate our neighbor's effective patriotism, but must strive also to bring about even more friendly relations, and, in banking and commerce, relations increasingly profitable to both sets of Americans. Neglect of Canadian markets and Canadian sympathies forms one of the least creditable chapters in the history of American protectionism; but the time for us to ignore or to patronize Canada—if there ever was such a time—has now gone by. As the Economist of Chicago observes (after giving reasons):

"Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. . . . In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary occupations or the investment of capital. Canada has made good."—Collier's.

**An Oil That Is Prized Everywhere.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

**Universal Sobriety** One of the most significant results of the war in regard to prohibition of alcoholic beverages is that which has occurred in France, a country never noted for its serious consideration of the benefits of abstinence either during peaceful or warlike times. Certain civil and military authorities having issued orders restricting the sale of spirits in a number of military districts, the legality of their acts were questioned, whereupon the minister of the interior promptly introduced a bill into the chamber of deputies empowering all prefects during the war to restrict or prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in districts wherever it was thought advisable in the interests of national defence. Adding this radical act to the widespread prohibition of vodka in Russia and the growing feeling in England that intemperance is partly responsible for the low standard of a large part of its manhood, it is not to be controverted that much of the civilized world has begun to awaken to the necessity for sobriety both in peace and in war.—Saskatoon Star.

#### Universal Sobriety

One of the most significant results of the war in regard to prohibition of alcoholic beverages is that which has occurred in France, a country never noted for its serious consideration of the benefits of abstinence either during peaceful or warlike times. Certain civil and military authorities having issued orders restricting the sale of spirits in a number of military districts, the legality of their acts were questioned, whereupon the minister of the interior promptly introduced a bill into the chamber of deputies empowering all prefects during the war to restrict or prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in districts wherever it was thought advisable in the interests of national defence. Adding this radical act to the widespread prohibition of vodka in Russia and the growing feeling in England that intemperance is partly responsible for the low standard of a large part of its manhood, it is not to be controverted that much of the civilized world has begun to awaken to the necessity for sobriety both in peace and in war.—Saskatoon Star.

Mistress—Good gracious, Susan, the house is on fire! Susan (overworked)—Well, mum, it's comfortin' to think that at last there's a fire in the 'ouse I 'aven't 'ad to light!

### The Remington Arms Plants Not For Sale

#### Manager Says That No Amount of Money Would Induce Owners to Dispose of Plants

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel P. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, was seen in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for the purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Union and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow.

The additions to the plants, now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.

#### Famous Prague Bell is to be Melted

The big bell in the steeple of St. Stephen's church, in Prague, has been offered to the minister of war as a contribution for his collection of copper and other metals for the war. This large church bell, which has been popularly referred to as "Die grosse Bummerin," is more than two hundred years old, being cast in 1711 by the famous maker of church bells, Atchammer, from captured Turkish cannon. St. Stephen's bell is 201 kilograms in weight, three meters high and has a swing of ten meters in circumference. Because of the bell's great weight it has not been rung for a long time, not being considered safe to do so, as its vibrations might damage the steeple of the church. Its formal handing over to the government for war material will mark a big public demonstration.

Montreal, May 28th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal

Dancer of Canada.

"What was all dem giffes-on at yer residence yisterdy evenin', Brudder Mook? Sounded like a fight wh-twist a camp meeting and a catamount!" "Dat? Aw, shuck, sah! Dat was ony de gen'leman fum de furniture stallment sto' c'lectin' his easy payments."—Judge.

### ARLINGTON

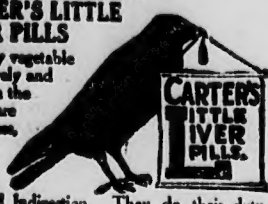
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS. Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 75c we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited. 88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.



## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Purely vegetable—act gently and safely on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-aches, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature



*Wm. Wood*

### One Can Save

Energy and Temper  
By Using Only

## EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

### New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50, Princess street, Winnipeg.

#### Medieval Meat

Much of the medieval meat—which Cobbett says was plentiful and cheap—must have been poor stuff. Until the introduction of root crops in the eighteenth century cattle and sheep did not become even moderately plump till the end of summer, while lack of fodder made it impossible to keep much live stock during the winter. On St. Martin's Day (November 11) arrangements were usually made for slaughtering on a large scale, and for the next six months fresh meat worth eating was practically unobtainable. Until the spring grass was again ready there was a run on salted beef and salted mutton. Salted beef is excellent—for a change. But have you ever tried salted mutton?—London Chronicle.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

#### He Knew French

The slim elusive Boer General De Wet was once asked how long he and his band of hard-riding and hard-fighting Boers could expect to avoid capture by the British, with their greatly superior resources. He replied that it all depended on which British general was dispatched to run him down. A name was suggested: How long, supposing it were he?

"Till eternity," declared De Wet soundly.

Another name was mentioned: If it were he, how long could the war be prolonged?

"About two years," was the reply.

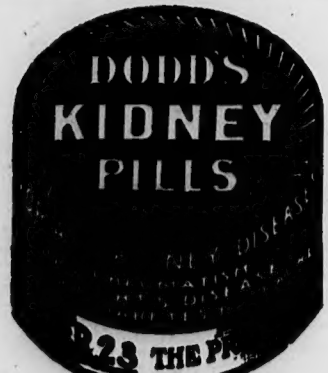
"And General French?" he was asked.

"Two weeks," admitted De Wet candidly.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Our small daughter is very fond of her bath," writes a contributor to Harper's Magazine, "but she objects vigorously to the drying process. One day, while we were remonstrating with her, she said:

"Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry? Would I get rusty?"



W. N. U. 1067

### British Losses

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed to Wounded

The Lancet, discussing the statistics of the casualties announced by the prime minister in the British house of commons, says:

Of the total losses in the army the killed numbered 3,327 officers and 47,015 non-commissioned officers and men. In no previous war of which we have accurate statistical records has there been so great a loss of life in a similar period of time, and the figures dealing with the army can be submitted to certain rough comparisons.

Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2,755 killed and 12,094 wounded, and our allies lost 8,250 killed and 33,898 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, during the whole period from July to April, the Germans had 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Russians lost 32,780 killed and 71,286 wounded. In the South African war there were 5,256 killed in action and 26,286 wounded. In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible to compare the relative losses by wounds and by death in the present campaign with previous experiences.

The ratio of killed to wounded and missing is at 1 to 4.25 or 23.5 per cent. In the Crimea the ratio of killed to the number wounded and missing was as 1 to 4.4 or 22.7 per cent; in the Franco-German war of 1870 it was as 1 to 5.70, or 17.53 per cent; in the Russo-Turkish war it was as 1 to 2.17, or 45.98 per cent; in South Africa it was as 1 to 5 or 20 per cent. The proportion of killed to wounded has therefore so far been similar to, but slightly in excess of, the Crimea and South Africa.

Among officers, the proportion of killed to wounded has been in the present war much higher than in the case of the men—namely, as 1 to 2.3, or 43.61 per cent.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

### Oil-Burning Locomotives

G.T.P. Will Operate Oil-Burning Locomotives in Mountain Section

Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces that the installation of oil-burning locomotives on the mountain section of the line has now been completed. These locomotives are of the most modern type and were placed in service for passenger traffic. They are operating from Jasper to Prince Rupert, over 719 miles of main line.

Special interest attaches to the installation of this class of motive power, as it marks the first use of oil burners on an extensive scale in Canada. Great oil storage tanks have been erected at various points along the line for supplying locomotives with the necessary fuel. With the operation of these locomotives there is a complete absence of the discomforts which sometimes arise from the use of coal with its tendency to give off dust and grit.

The section of the line on which these locomotives are being used passes through the finest scenic territory in the Canadian Rockies and the absence of coal dust, it is believed, will add to the pleasure of the journey.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert," which operate from the Pacific terminal of the line at Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, are also oil burners, and this gives the Grand Trunk Pacific nearly 1,500 miles of rail and water route on which this form of fuel only is used.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

#### Some Cause to Fight

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious.

"What garred ye fecht a big laddie like that for?" said his mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."

"What did Rastus git married for?" asked one Boston negro of another, according to the Transcript of that city.

"Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."

## Corns Instant Relief Drop Out

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

### How the German People are Deceived

Public Trained to Have no Opinion of Its Own in Military Matters.

Those who wonder that the people of Germany are induced to consider calmly the awful calamities war has brought upon the nation, should not lose sight of the fact that very little of the actual truth regarding them is allowed to be known in that country.

Mr. Asquith stated in the house of commons that the total casualties in all ranks of the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces up to May 31 were 258,608. He gave details showing how many officers and how many men "of other ranks" had been killed, were wounded, and were missing up to that date.

In its evening edition of the following day, namely the 10th ult., the Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, published a telegram from its special correspondent at The Hague in which it was stated that "Asquith has announced in parliament that the total of the English losses in France is 1,585,409, of whom 10,955 are officers."

The Tagliche Rundschau, which is read chiefly in army and naval circles printed this "news" in prominent type, and rendered it still more conspicuous by placing over it the heading, "A Million and a Half English Losses."

In the first place, the German public is informed that the losses were sustained in France, whereas Mr. Asquith stated clearly that these were the casualties "in the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces."

In the second place the Berlin newspaper adds 1,327,340 to the number of the casualties in other ranks mentioned by Mr. Asquith. It gives correctly the number of men missing, namely 52,617; but it increases to a fabulous degree the number of killed and wounded.

This is, of course, one of the expedients adopted by the German authorities to keep up the spirits of the German public, and to convince the people that Germany is gaining brilliant victories on all sides. The public will believe this statement, as it has believed all the statements issued by the authorities in which the repeated capture of hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers and of untold numbers of guns has been announced.

It has been trained to have no opinion of its own in military matters, and to accept blindly every statement made by the military authorities.

About a month ago, when the German armies achieved their first important successes in Galicia, the reports that circulated throughout Germany were no extravagant than an authoritative statement was made in the matter. It transpired that the number of Russian prisoners taken had been multiplied in some cases by ten, in others, and even in Berlin, by twenty!

The authorities acknowledged that practically the same report of prisoners taken had been received from both the German and the Austrian headquarters, and that the two totals had been added together before the report was issued to the newspapers!

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?  
He—Well, I was married in a church.

### NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily."

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain. (The effects of tea are very similar to those of coffee because they each contain the drug, caffeine)."

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum."

A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—Sold by Grocers.

## Joffre's Right Hand Man

Something About General Foch Who is Second in Command of the French Army

"Foch! Who is Foch?" people were asking when the name began to appear with regularity in Joffre's reports. No one seemed to know him, although when the war broke out he was commanding the 20th Army Corps at Nancy, and today commands a group of five armies in the north being second in command to Joffre himself.

Foch is one of the revelations of the war. It was at the battles of the Marne and Yser that his qualities as a tactician were revealed. "Find out the weak spot of your enemy and deliver your blow there," he once said to his staff. "But suppose, general," replied an officer, "that the enemy has no weak spot?" If the enemy has no weak spot," returned General Foch, "make one."

There you have the secret of the success of General Ferdinand Foch in the present war. He is a man who makes the enemy do what he wants them to do, and has consequently earned the reputation of being the greatest strategist in Europe. Foch is the hero of the Marne, the man who perceived that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon army, and who gathered enough artillery to force the Prussians and the Saxons, now separated, to retreat. He is also the man who did much to prevent the Germans getting through to Calais, for he was in general control of the successful flight made by the French, British and Belgians, an deniable Joffre to say, on a certain date, "It is now our time to turn."

Foch and Joffre were born within about three months of one another, the former on October 2, 1851, and Joffre on January 12, 1852. In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern against the Germans, as did Joffre, and after the war both of them began to win recognition as soldiers of brains. Foch being given a commission as artillery captain when he was twenty-six. Later he became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of commandant, where he remained for five years, afterwards winning rapid advancement.

Cool, cautious, taciturn, Foch is a man whom Germany fears; but he is loved by every French soldier, for he is credited with knowing all there is to know about the man who fights in the ranks—his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities. Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with his soldiers, as Napoleon used to do.—Tit-Bits.

Asthma Victims.—The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seems to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

### The War Prophets

Predictions of Present War That Have Been Partly Fulfilled

Like most events of world-wide interest, the present war has not been without its prophets. In a peculiar sense it is true that "the best of prophets of the future is the past." The war preparations throughout Europe called for none of the gifts of the seer to foretell how the race of armaments would end. Germany, whose cauldron of "hell's broth" was stirred by the Nietzsche and Bernhardtis, had no need to invoke the aid of crystal gazers and necromancers. Since the war was declared a number of prophecies have been strikingly fulfilled. The most interesting of these is that of the French priest of Ars, who foretold the two Prussian invasions of France. After the debacle of 1870 the second part of the priest's prophecy was remembered and published in Paris, but no one took it seriously. His prediction of the second invasion has been partly fulfilled: "The enemy will again return and destroy as they come. Effective resistance will not be made. They will be allowed to advance, and after that their communications will be cut, and they will suffer great loss. They will retreat towards their own country. They will be followed, and few will reach their goal."

Another prophecy that has come to light since the outbreak of war was contained in "Moore's Almanac," an annual publication that has a considerable vogue throughout Ireland because of its table of forecasts. In his "Voices of the Eta's" for July, 1914, the author foretold that naval affairs would "come to the fore," and that France would be the scene of much unrest. His horoscope for the summer quarter forecasted "serious financial difficulties" and "heavy expenditure in military matters."—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking my pipe."—Tit-Bits.

"This is a hard world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes. Oi do be thinkin' av that ivery time Oi put me pick-ax in it."



## Scientific Dairying

How a 750 Pound Butter Cow Was Found in Iowa

Co-operation among producers is of great value along all lines of better farming methods, but it is especially beneficial to dairying. Co-operation originated in the dairy countries of Europe, and it has worked wonders in revolutionizing the conditions of the farmers in the formerly impoverished lands of Holland, Denmark and the Channel Islands.

Organization is essential to the welfare of the American farmers. This has been proved by the co-operative elevator, the co-operative creamery, and the co-operative cow-testing associations.

The co-operative cow-testing associations are revealing some wonderful facts to the farmers and dairymen who have become members. In fact, the results are so surprising to the owners of the herds under test that every cow these men see is looked upon with suspicion. They immediately begin to calculate on the cow's ability at the pail and wonder if her real value is hidden beneath the veil of skin and flesh.

If anyone doubts the value of the cow-testing association he needs but have a talk with the members. In one of the Iowa Testing associations a 750-pound butter cow was discovered. This record was made on a renter's farm, where conditions were by no means ideal. The herd of which this cow is a member receives a good ration and is given the best possible care under the conditions. The herd average during the past year has been 8,697 pounds of milk and 311.9 pounds of fat. Accurate records kept on the feed show that the needs of the cows were studied very closely. The average cost of feed per cow during the year was \$46.12 and the net profit \$72.22.

The herd at the present time consists mainly of grade Holsteins and a few pure breeds. A pure bred sire has been used for the past six years and the records mentioned are the result of a consistent system of breeding up. When this work was started the herd consisted of twelve cows of promiscuous breeding. The unprofitable animals were eliminated as soon as they were apprehended and the best cows kept for foundation stock.

In addition to the excellent records made, the herd was gradually increased in number until today it consists of more than forty head of large, strong and productive grade Holsteins.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

#### The Banker-Farmer Problem

1. Education.—Better rural schools. Better schools everywhere for the most children in school the shortest time. Vocational courses—facing the farm in the country—trades and industries in cities—cultural as well as practical.

2. Farm demonstration.—A competent agent in every country in the nation.

3. Good roads.—For better civilization—markets and prices—commerce—land values—school attendance—pleasure of living.

4. Country towns.—To revive their commercial life and population—to foster community and social spirit.

5. Farm financing.—Credit, for the farmer with character, energy and knowledge of agriculture, to enable him to buy a farm on long time.

6. Marketing and distribution.—Co-operation between producer and consumer—elimination of disproportionate rewards to middlemen.

7. Soil surveys.—Honest classification by every state of its lands as to productive character.

8. The truth in fertilizers.—Better information on soil needs—the cheapest and most effective methods of applying it.—The Banker-Farmer.

#### Sergeant O'Leary's Advice

Sergeant O'Leary, who recently was awarded the Victoria Cross, in a brief and soldier-like speech made at a demonstration in his honor in London, said: "I have done nothing more than other men at the front have done, and I don't like a fuss. I don't like being made a fuss of and handshaking. I have only done my duty as a soldier and a man. There are quite as many good fellows as me who have fought and are fighting. I happen to be one of the lucky ones. I am proud to fight for my king and country. All I ask you fellows fit to serve is this: Don't stand looking at me and cheering me. We want more men, so make up your minds to join. That is the only way to put down the German hordes."

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day.

"No, but he can hug."

"Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than smallpox. Any experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of the latest mixture of anti-typhoid vaccine. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BIRMINGHAM, CAL. PRODUCE VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. PAT. LICENSE



# First Anniversary Sale

AT

## WILLIAMS & LITTLE'S

### From October 1st to November 1st

We have recently purchased the large DRY GOODS stock of W. P. Spalding of Medicine Hat, Alta., and we are now in a position to supply our customers with their FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT PRICES UN-HEARD OF BEFORE in Didsbury.

Look over these prices---Better still, come and see.

#### Groceries

Cheese, per lb.	20c
Corn Flakes, Krinkle, 4 for	25c
Corn Flakes, Kellogs, 3 for	25c
Puffed Rice, 2 for	25c
Puffed Wheat, 2 for	25c
Shredded Wheat, 2 for	25c
Quaker Oats, tubes	25c
Purity Oats, tubes, 2 for	45c
Plums, 2lb. tins	10c
Strawberries, light syrup, 2 for	25c
Pineapple, large tin	20c
Prunes, size 50, 60, 25lb. box	\$3.25
Prune, size 60 70, 25lb. box	\$3.00
Peaches, evaporated, 10lb. box	90c
Peaches, evaporated, 25lb. box	\$2.00
Raisins, 4 crown, 25lb. box	\$2.75
Raisins, seedless, per packet	12 1-2c
Raisins, seeded, per packet	10c
Currants, per packet	12 1-2c
Tetley's Teas, 3lb. tin	\$1.00
Lipton's Teas, 3lb. tin	\$1.25
Bulk Tea, reg. 35c lb., 4 lbs.	\$1.00
Coffee, Perfection, 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Coffee, Braids Ideal, 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Coffee, Tuxedo, per lb.	45c
Jelly Powder, all flavors, 4 for	25c
Lard, compound, 20 lb. pails	\$2.35

Lard, compound, 50 lb. pails	\$5.75
Syrup, Edwardsburg, 10 lb. pails	65c
Syrup, Rogers, 10 lb. pails	65c
Soda Biscuits, 14 lb. Box, per lb.	10c
Rice, 25 lbs. for	\$1.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	12 1-2c
Tomatoes, per case	\$2.90
Corn, per case	\$2.75
Peas, per case	\$2.75
Wax Beans, per tin	10c
Wax Beans, per case	\$2.25
Flour, Robin Hood, per cwt.	\$3.25
" Economy, "	\$2.90
" Our Best, "	\$2.90
(10c per cwt. off in 500 lb. lots)	
R. Oats, 20 lb. sack	75c
R. Oats, 8 lb. sack	35c
Corn Meal, 10 lb. sack	40c
Soap, Sunlight, 23 bars for	\$1.00
" Swifts White Laundry, 23 bars	\$1.00
" Life Buoy, 23 bars for	\$1.00
" Lily White, 6 for	25c
" Royal Crown, 2 cartons for	45c
Gilletts Lye, 4 for	45c
Gem Lye, 3 for	25c
Tobacco, McDonald, chewing or Smok-	
ing, 11 plugs for	\$1.00
" Pay Roll, 3 for	25c
" Stag, 3 for	25c

" Maple Sugar, 3 for	25c
" Bat, 2 for	25c
" Old Kentucky, 2 for	25c

#### Dry Goods

1000 yards Graftons Print, yd.	12 1-2c
500 yards Gingham, reg. 15c for	10c
Heavy Apron Gingham, 40 ins. wide	12 1-2c and 15c
Flannelette, heavy, 36 ins. wide	12 1-2c
Dress Serges, reg. 75c for	60c
Towling, reg. 15c, for	12 1-2c
Flannelette Blankets, 11-4	\$1.50
Threshers Blankets	\$2.00
All Wool Blankets, 6 lbs.	\$4.00

#### Men's Wear

Stanfields Red Label Underwear, per suit	\$2.50
Stanfields Blue Label Underwear, per suit	\$3.00
Pen Angle, wool ribbed, per suit	\$2.00
Pen Angle, wool ribbed comb	\$2.25
Fleece Lined, per suit	\$1.00
Boys Fleece Lined, per suit	75c
Overalls, union made	\$1.00

A complete line of Dress Goods, Silks, Table Linen, Curtain Goods, Shirting, Ladies' and Childrens Underwear.

Men's Sheep-lined and Mackinaw Coats, Sweaters, Socks, Caps and Mitts at the same great reductions in prices.

Highest Prices Paid for Produce

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury, Alta.



## The Paris of Russia Had Checkered Career

Lost by Poles in a Three Days' Battle in the Year of 1656

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who was first to get into Warsaw, is a field marshal in the German army. He is a son-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, brother of King Louis III. of Bavaria, and uncle of Crown Prince Rupert, who is styled "the Prince of Wales" by the English Jacobites. The city which he has entered stands on the left bank of the Vistula, with its suburb, Praga, on the right bank, reached by three iron bridges. Warsaw's population is about 700,000, but at least 200,000 of its inhabitants had departed at last reports.

The capture of Warsaw by the Germans temporarily ends more than a century of Russian domination of the Polish capital, sometimes referred to as the "Paris of Russia." Warsaw first came to be a city of importance as the residence of the Dukes of Masovia in the Middle Ages. It became the capital of Poland early in the seventeenth century, supplanting Cracow, though Cracow remained the Polish coronation city.

Warsaw was lost by the Poles in a great three days' battle in July, 1656, when the forces of Charles X. of Sweden conquered the city, the troops of Frederick William, "the great elector," having participated in the attack. In 1702 Swedish troops, under Charles XII., again entered the city.

Warsaw was again forced to capitulate, this time to the Russians, who stormed the city in 1794, entering from the east. From 1795 to 1806 the city was held by Prussia, and for the following six years was ruled by the King of Saxony as a vassal of Napoleon. The Russians occupied Warsaw again in 1813 and made it the capital of the kingdom of Poland.

For many years the Poles in Warsaw were restless under the rule of the Czar. The plots of revolution were constantly in process of formation. A serious revolt broke out in 1830, but in September, 1831, the Czar's forces re-entered the city. The Czar built a citadel commanding the city, established a garrison to house 51,000 men and threatened to blow Warsaw to pieces if another rebellion was attempted.

The latest fall of the city marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movements of the European war. Thrice before Teutonic armies have knocked at its gates, only to be denied by the resistance of the forces holding it. Apparently impregnable in the face of direct attack, it was compelled to capitulate before the sweep of a vast movement, which threatened to encircle the capital and with it the Russian armies engaged in the campaign of which it was the storm centre.

## Plundering Belgium

German Robbers Made a Clean Job in Sacking Belgium

The German Crown Prince stole pictures from a French chateau, the German Kaiser's officers are stealing horses and furniture and goods of all kind from Belgium. It is only to be expected, like master like man, of course.

Particulars of the thefts from Belgium are contained in the 13th report of the commission of inquiry investigating on behalf of the Belgian government the German outrages in the conquered country. A copy supplied the World by the courtesy of the consul-general for Belgium in Canada, discloses that Germany has practically taken without payment or by means of worthless orders on the French or British governments, all the best horses in the country. Those farmers who refused to offer their animals for "sale" have had them burnt or slaughtered before their eyes. Raw materials and manufactured goods, corn, cotton, oils, lumber and machinery have been carried off in wholesale fashion, so that the economic life of the country is at a standstill and industry is paralyzed. Over 60,000,000 francs' worth of non-manufactured goods have been "removed" without even a pretence at payment. Even children's toys have been forcibly seized from the factories and conveyed into Germany. All these seizures have been verified by the commission of inquiry, and Berlin newspaper advertisements announcing large "importations" of Belgian stock for auction, accompany the report.

The commissioners declare that these requisitions will throw thousands of workmen out of employment and leave them no alternative but starvation. No doubt a similar situation exists in Northern France if we had any means of knowing what is happening there.—Vancouver World.

### No "Smoke of Battle"

One of the marked features of the European conflict that distinguishes it from the wars of the past is the absence of smoke on the firing lines. Owing to the use of smokeless powder no smoke is made when a rifle is discharged, while the heaviest artillery throws off nothing more than a thin mist that is invisible a hundred yards away, and disappears within a few seconds after the gun is fired. Only when shrapnel or a shell explodes in the enemy's lines is there anything visible in the way of smoke, the whole purpose being to conceal the position of the guns throwing the projectiles, while making the points where the projectiles explode clearly visible. The expression, "the smoke of battle," so faithfully descriptive of the wars of the past, has little meaning when applied to a modern war.—Popular Mechanics.

## Botha Changed the Plans Digging Up Buried Cities

The Germans Had Made a New African Map

On his return to Cape Town from adding South-West Germany to the empire, General Botha was received with gratitude and universal admiration.

The festivities held in his honor culminated in a civic banquet, at which men of both races united to praise the conqueror of German Africa. In his reply, the great soldier-statesman dwelt on the far-reaching character of the German designs on South Africa.

They reckoned on Boer help to overthrow the Union, and guaranteed to Maritz the independence of the former Republics in return for an immediate and successful rebellion.

Maps have been discovered recasting the chart of Africa on the basis that peace would be signed in Rome in 1916, and the whole of Africa south of the Equator is marked "Greater Germany."

General Botha, to the high delight of his hearers, mentioned that a minute fragment of territory had been reserved, labelled "Boer Reserve."

He told, further, that the evidence he had found of the sufferings of the Herreros under German rule had made a horrible and ineradicable impression on his mind. "I can assure you," he added, "that the natives regarded our arrival as a deliverance. Each one looks to us for protection today." While only one child had been murdered by the Herreros during their rebellion, the Germans slaughtered 21,000 natives.

General Smuts carried with him the assent of the whole empire when he said: "If German South-West Africa is not held firmly by the Union, the day will come when the Union will belong to Germany. Let us determine to stick to what we have got," he added, "and make that known all over the world."

## The British Fleet

The Strong Arm That Has Saved the World

The French minister of marine, admiral Augereau, gives in an interview the official French estimate of the services of France's British ally. It is summed up in these words:

"The British fleet has saved the world from destruction by the barbarians of the twentieth century."

This, says the London Free Press, will be the appraisal of history upon the part that Britain has played and will continue to play to the end of the war.

The grip of the British seamen in their ships of steel is the grip that Germany cannot shake. It is the knowledge of this that leads Germany to show her hatred of England even in the cakes that her bakers produce.

Germany discounted a long war. There was no calculation upon her part of a war that would last for months and possibly for years. The German military staff believed in their ability to force an early and successful conclusion to a war in Europe.

Those of us who may be accustomed to thinking of German thoroughness and leaving our own national traits to occupy a position to the rear will do well to remember that it was upon her naval arm that Britain placed all her trust, and that arm has answered to every national anticipation.

### Biggest Gold Pile in World

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State bank, amounting now to about \$850,000,000.

Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The check system, as it prevails in the United States and England, is practically unknown in Russia.

Although the larger cities have many fine banks, the provincial business man distrusts banks, and there are hundreds of thousands of prosperous Russians who have never had a banking account in their lives. Their working capital is represented by paper currency of big denomination which they carry in a leather bag suspended by a thong around their neck.

In Russia the visitor may meet shaggy men whose dress and appearance suggests the artisan class, who are carrying with them constantly from five to ten thousand dollars in currency.

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house surgeon sent out and found a piper, whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotsman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

We all know to what a height of prosperity the breeding of draught horses was brought in Belgium in the quarter century preceding the war. A state paper has just been issued by the Belgian government showing by the most conclusive documentary evidence how the Germans have set about to ruin this industry and to gain advantages at the expense of the Belgian dealers. Proclamations were issued calling on all owners to bring their horses to certain places where German officials would purchase them.—Edmonton Journal.

Excavating in Far East Reveal Cities Buried For Centuries

Dr. Frederick Bliss, dean of Rochester University, is to return to his former work of excavation and exploration in Palestine. Being asked how he would proceed there to find a promising site for excavation, Dr. Bliss said:

"Scattered through the lands of the near east are countless mounds that the casual traveller would find hard to distinguish from ordinary hills of nature. On many of these there is no vestige of buildings, while their summits yield crops of wheat, barley, etc. But there often is something in their shape—a flat top with a distinct angle at the sides—which arrests the attention of the trained archaeologist. If he happens to ride by such a mound after the crop is reaped he may verify his suspicion that it is artificial by dismounting and examining the surface. He is sure to find the top strewn with fragments of pottery."

"Perchance some hole has already been made in the side. Examining this he will find further signs of the hand of man—a bit of a wall, fragments of a knife or a spearhead, more pottery, perhaps a coin. By sinking shafts or pits here and there from the summit he can gauge the amount of rubbish or artificial accumulation. This may range from five to sixty feet or more, and, together with the objects found, may furnish a clue to the length of time that man has actually occupied the place."

At the mound called Tel-el-Hesi, identified on highly probable grounds with Lachish, one of the Amorite towns that fell before Joshua, extended excavations were made by Dr. Bliss. At the end of two years he had proved that this site had been occupied for at least 1,300 years, probably centuries longer. One town was built on the ruined foundations of another to the number of eight. The walls of the latest town were some sixty feet above the walls of the earlier, and the foundations of six other towns between.—Rochester Democrat.

### Horses and the Sword

Have you ever wondered why people mount a horse from the left side? The reason is very interesting. The habit was formed because men wore the sword upon the left side; therefore to mount a horse from the right side, while wearing a sword, was not practical—the sword would get entangled between the legs.

The habit of wearing a sword on the left side, rather than on the right, was formed because most men were naturally right handed, so they could draw the sword easily and quickly from its sheath on the right.

### Developing Hudson Bay Fisheries

Investigation as to the possibilities of developing a commercial fishery in Hudson Bay is under way by New foundland shipping interests.

Several ships of the fleet which have been engaged for exploratory work in the bay during the coming year, in connection with the Canadian government development works at Port Nelson, have been provided with equipment for careful examination of the fishing resources of the region.

Previous explorations have shown that there are large supplies of cod in those waters. In addition there are three species of salmon in Hudson Straits, and in the summer these fish are plentiful on the coast of Baffin Island and the south shores of the bay.

Canada of all countries in the world should be the first to change the present system of dividing the day between hours of labor and hours of leisure. Daylight saving is scoffed at as a fad. Move the end of the working day one hour nearer sunrise, and the change would add a month to the life of the Ontario summers. The departure of summer is proclaimed in Ontario not by the disappearance of warm weather from the days, but by the disappearance of daylight from the evenings. September is endured for the first of the autumn months. September might be enjoyed for the last of the summer months. Let the clocks be moved on an hour.—Toronto Telegram.

### To Employ Women in Making Shells

A scheme to employ women who have received scientific educations for shell making is now forming in the ministry of munitions. The making of munitions is highly technical and trained chemists are badly needed. Many women have studied chemistry and done chemical research for years, with no other object than for the interest of abstracting science. Their names now appear in the register of women for war work. Special departments for women chemists will be created in this factories, it is said.

### Danger in Gasoline Vapor

Every woman who uses gasoline for any cleaning purpose in the household is handling an extremely powerful explosive. Gasoline vapor being heavier than air settles and runs along the floor in an invisible stream, getting into depressions in the floor and even under it, and will remain there for days unless disturbed by an air current. As long as it is there a chance spark may cause this accumulated vapor to explode. It seems hardly worth while to take such a chance when it is so easy to go out of doors to do this kind of work.

Sergeant—No, then, don't you know how to hold your rifle? Recruit—I've run a splinter in my finger.

Sergeant (exasperated)—Oh, you 'ave 'ave you? Been scratchin' your head, I suppose.

## Canadians are Economizing

Large Decrease in the Use of Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes

The national thrift engendered of the war and the scarcity of spending money, coupled with the increased excise taxes, have combined to make Canadians smoke and drink less. The figures of the inland revenue department as to the national consumption of liquor and tobacco for the last fiscal year show a considerable drop from the preceding year. There were nearly 800,000 fewer gallons of spirits drunk and forty-eight million fewer cigarettes smoked than during the preceding year. This marks the first slackening in the growth of men's expensive habits for some years in Canada. The last decrease in the national consumption of liquors and tobaccos synchronized with the financial depression of nearly twenty years ago. Since then the nation's drink and tobacco bill has been steadily mounting.

But even with the decreased consumption of the past year the totals are decidedly large. Of cigars there were consumed 236,866,542, as compared with 288,219,892 in 1913-14. Cigarettes were smoked to the number of 1,089,156,606, as compared with 1,116,023,170 in 1913-14. Averaging the retail price of cigars at 7 cents and of cigarettes at 1½ cents each, this means about \$33,000,000 spent on these two luxuries alone last year in Canada, or sufficient to pay the interest on the war debt for four or five years.

The total consumption of spirits was 4,072,187 gallons, as compared with 4,381,116 gallons for the preceding twelve months. Per capita consumption of liquors is on the down grade, after several years of steadily upward tendency. The per capita consumption of spirits last year was 1.872 gallons, as compared with 1.116 gallons for 1913-14. It is lower now than any time since 1903. The per capita consumption of beer last year was 6,071 gallons, as compared with 7,200 gallons in 1913-14. The per capita consumption of wines was .118 gallon, as compared with .124 gallon in 1913-14.

The per capita consumption of tobaccos was 2.442 pounds, as compared with 3.711 pounds in 1913-14, a decrease of nearly one-third. The total amount of tobacco entered for consumption last year was 20,664,405 pounds, of which 15,723,329 pounds were foreign raw leaf. Cigarette users paid in excise last year a total of \$3,004,822, as compared with \$2,809,347 during 1913-14.

## The Care of Firearms

Some Good Advice Given by an Old Marksman

"I am using a rifle that has been shot over 10,000 times, and it could be sold today as a new gun, because I have taken care of it and never, under any circumstances, put it away 'soiled,'" says E. P. Thomas of Morehouse, Missouri, writing on the subject of "Care of Firearms."

"When learning how to handle a gun I often wished," continued Mr. Thomas, "for a word of advice from some experienced person. I burned pounds of powder in the old muzzle loaders before I learned my lesson; therefore, I feel that when we have something good we should pass it along."

"Briefly, then, my experience tells me that first you should own a good standard arm. In shooting practice, use small objects to shoot at and train your nerves to be steady from the beginning."

"Acquire the habit of pressing (not pulling) the trigger and try to fire as soon as you have the proper aim."

"Always grip a gun of any kind firmly but not too tightly. If the grip is too tight the tendency is to tremble. Don't hurry, be careful and deliberate. Do not expect to hit the mark every time. You cannot do it. Be patient, but optimistic. Try, try and then come more. Speed will come with practice."

"There is one thing the marksman must not overlook under any circumstances; the condition of the inside and outside of his gun. Never lay it away without carefully cleaning and oiling it outside and inside."

"Do not think that the .22 Remington is a toy for children to play with. It isn't. It is built for serious work and is a mechanism of great accuracy. It will send the tiny .22 grain bullet a distance of 100 yards in less than half a second. By using the .22 long rifle cartridge, you can increase the distance to 200 yards and secure greater accuracy."

"In conclusion, I can only say, do your part as a marksman, have faith in your gun and the results will not only please but astonish you."

"Madam," said a doctor one day to the mother of a sweet, healthy babe, "the ladies have deputed me to inquire what you do to have such a happy, uniformly good child?"

The mother mused for a moment for the strangeness of the question, and then replied simply and beautifully:

"Why, God," at given me a healthy child, and I let it alone."

"No, I didn't come up to business yesterday," said the stout man in the corner of the carriage. "The last of my daughters was getting married, so I had to give her away."

"Really? Who was the happy man," inquired a polite fellow passenger. "I was," said the parent, emphatically.

Daddy—No, yer mother never dressed the way you girls do today to catch a husband.

Daughter—Yes, but look at what she got.

## A Small Farm Tractor

A New Machine That May Revolutionize Agriculture

Certain manufacturing companies are said to be perfecting low-priced, light weight gasoline tractors suitable for medium-sized farms.

These engines will do the work of about four horses, and could pull a plow in a nine-inch furrow at two and one half miles an hour. They are being subjected to very severe tests—such as breaking up new land, pulling twenty-four-disc harrows weighted to cut the ground about four inches, and hauling waggons loaded up to four tons, at the rate of ten miles an hour. The tractors are so easily handled that they will draw multiple cultivators at four miles an hour through young corn.

In building these machines great weight, which up till the present was thought to be absolutely necessary, has been as far as possible eliminated. It is traction that counts. The price of the engines will be within practically every farmer's reach. Indeed, it will display horses almost entirely, as the machine will do nearly all kinds of horse labor, while at the same time it is much cheaper. There is no cost except while in operation and the first cost is low, about \$250.

If this tractor proves anything like the success that reports of it lead us to believe, it will revolutionize agriculture, to a far greater extent than any invention has done so far. With a gasoline horse to plow, cultivate and harvest his crops, motors and trucks to use on the road, engines to pump the water, saw the wood, run the thrasher, churn, separator and dynamo, and with electric lights, telephone and rural mail, the farmers can no longer complain of the hardships or isolation of his life in the country.

## Automatic Rifles

Invented by Winnipeg Russian and Fires Fifteen Shots in Few Seconds

An ingenious attachment which will change the ordinary rifle, at a cost of \$1.25, into a rapid firearm, firing 15 shots in as many seconds, has been brought to the attention of the militia authorities by a Russian inventor from Winnipeg, named K. Shendreeck, who was formerly a gunsmith in his own country.

The attachments consist of a clip to be attached in the usual place below the barrel and a hand-grip by which the shells may be projected forward and ejected when fired without drawing the gun from the shoulder, the trigger finger of the right hand not being withdrawn until the clip is empty. For repelling a rush the attachment would be very useful, and the rifle under ordinary conditions could be used as at present.

### Hauling Sheep

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to the market. Few, except owners of pure bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped stock wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are often tied and they are tumbled into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destination. Sheep should travel free even when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides high enough to prevent them jumping out on boards placed on top to form a cover. Loading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the shanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

### Disappointed

Germany did not expect to have to face Great Britain or to have to face Italy at this time. Our time and Italy's time would have come later. Germany's idea was to reserve its for a later meal. With all the rest of Europe conquered Germany expected to be invincible, and she might not have been far wrong. The military power of Germany has amazed the world. But fortunately it was confronted while humanity and civilization still retained their powers of resistance. They were caught to some extent unprepared, and even today they are hampered by lack of preparation. We have much to do, a tremendous task lies before us. But we have reason to be thankful that Germany has done so small a part of what she expected to do and planned to do.—Toronto Star.

A guest was expected for dinner and Bobby had received a nickel as the price of his silence during the meal. He was as quiet as a mouse until, discovering that his favorite dessert was being served, he could no longer curb his enthusiasm. He drew the coin from his pocket, and, rolling it across the table, exclaimed, "Here's your nickel, mamma, I'd rather talk."

The Teacher—Now, children, listen to this: Thomas Campbell, the famous poet, once walked six miles to a printing office to have a comma in one of his poems changed to a semicolon. Why did he take all that trouble.

Bright Boy—"Cause he didn't have no tellyphone."

The Meek One—My wife says I'm a "worm."

The Friend—Why don't you retail?

The Meek One—Why, if I "turned" she'd be sure of it.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Those foul creatures are dead, and there is an end of it," he said. "What can it matter whether there is an insect held on them or not? If it is, then there will be an end of my scheme. I say you must do this. The future happiness of the family depends upon it. It is also of the utmost importance that Princess Zara does not know of the death of her miscreants."

Geoffrey nodded. He began to see daylight. And, after all, the concealment of these bodies was no crime. "What do you say, Uncle Ralph?" he asked.

"Say that Tchigorosky is right," Ralph croaked. "Tchigorosky is always right. When we get Voski's body, what shall we do with it?"

"Lay it out in the corridor, where I can get a look at it," said Tchigorosky. "For the present I do not exist—at least, so far as this house is concerned. All you have to do is to follow my directions."

The strange pair set out on their excursion in the afternoon. It was a long pull from the village to the cliffs, but it was accomplished at length. The boat was run aground at the least dangerous spot and Ralph and Geoffrey set out along the sands. The former's step was as free and assured as that of his younger companion.

"Ah," Geoffrey cried, "you are right. There they are."

"I knew it," Ralph replied. "See if they are injured."

Geoffrey stooped himself to his gruesome task. The three men lay side by side as if they had been placed so by human hands.

As far as Geoffrey could judge, there were no signs of violence on the bodies of either of the natives. They lay by each other, their faces transfixed with rage and horror.

Beyond doubt, these men had been drowned, sucked down by the strong current and then cast up again by the sea as if in cruel sport.

"No hurts on either," Geoffrey muttered.

"It is possible. Look at the other one."

Geoffrey did so. He saw a face fixed with a grim smile, the smile of the man who can meet death and knows how to punish those who injure them. The face was seared and criss-crossed just like Tchigorosky's and Ralph Ravenspur's; indeed, with its strange disfigurement, the dead Russian would have passed for Tchigorosky.

The face was black and swollen from an ugly bruise in the forehead. Had not he known the truth, and had any one told Geoffrey that Tchigorosky lay there, he would have believed it.

A spade had been placed in the bottom of the boat, and with it two deep graves were dug in the sand. Into them the bodies of the Orientals were cast; the sand was made smooth again, and a layer of heavy rocks laid on the top. The body of the Russian was conveyed to the boat and thence to the house.

There was nobody to see the modern entry. All the family were on the terrace. A startled servant or two came forward and gave the necessary assistance to convey the body to the dimly-lighted corridor.

"Go to the village and fetch the constable," said Geoffrey. "We have found a dead body on the beach."

The servant went off; the gallery was deserted. In a few minutes the family would be in the house again, and the story would have to be told. Tchigorosky looked cautiously from his hiding place.

"Is the coast clear?" he asked.

"Perfectly clear," said Geoffrey.

Tchigorosky came forward. For a long time he examined the body. The regret on his face was tempered by a gleam of grim satisfaction.

"It is very like you," said Geoffrey.

"It is me," Tchigorosky whispered. "You are to recognize it as me. The idea is that I fell over the cliffs in the darkness and was drowned. I will explain later. Somebody comes."

Tchigorosky darted off as Marion appeared. She looked white and agitated.

"Another horror," she said. "Sims just told me. Who is it?"

"I regret to say it is Dr. Tchigorosky," said Ralph. "He must have walked over the cliff in the darkness. See here."

Marion bent over the body with a shudder.

"Poor fellow," she said tenderly. "Tchigorosky beyond a doubt."

Ralph turned away, as if in grief. But the grin on his face was the grin of Mephistopheles.

CHAPTER XXXV.  
Mrs. May is Pleased  
Geoffrey was fain to confess that

W. N. U. 1071

### Protecting the People

Prohibition Does Not Appear to be a New Theory, According to History

In 1910 Governor Stubbs of Kansas delivered an address in Chicago in which he spoke in part as follows: "Prohibition in Kansas is not the result of atmospheric conditions. Reason was at the bottom of it all. It was not brought about by fanatics, but by sane, sober, patriotic folks who had longer heads and more common sense than the average American people had at that time."

"It was not a new theory. It was as old as the abuse of liquor. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all the grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ, Pygmalus, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in the army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco, in his laws, made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became greater and more virtuous."

"Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defence. Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. Kansas comes protected from an infinitely worse enemy to society than the burglar. Prohibition has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It has merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined." When the people of Canada wake up to the terrible truth of that last sentence the liquor traffic will be doomed.—H. Arnold, M.B., M.C.P.S.

### Not the German Way

The general staff of the Russian navy issues the following statement: A German official communiqué accuses our sailors in the Black Sea of barbarous acts against Turkish ships, alleging that the Russians sink vessels with their crews without first examining them.

Although the accusations are made by a government which violates not only international laws but the customary principles of humanity, the general staff feels bound to refute these accusations, declaring that the German communiqué is a lie.

Our sailors destroy Turkish ships because they transport war material, coal and petrol. On every occasion they adopt all measures to save the crews, and the ships are only shelled if they refuse to stop after demand, and in these cases the crews are always captured first.

In several cases the sailors prefer to regain the shore by swimming in order to avoid capture, and they are never fired at, and all those who surrender are taken on board the warships and sent to Sebastopol.

This rule is followed even when the Turkish ships, pretending that they wish to surrender, open fire on our submarines. Special lists are made of the prisoners captured, and they prove that not a single man of the captured crews has been left to his fate. All the prisoners every time express their satisfaction for the humane treatment accorded them.

### Canada's Work Astonishes British

Astonishment is expressed at the Ottawa statement that British government orders in Canada for war supplies now reach the enormous total of \$20,000,000.

The British public little realize the important aid Canadian industrialism is capable of rendering in the present war.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "General Bertram's figures are a remarkable demonstration of the capacity and vitality of Canada as a manufacturing centre. The more we can depend on Canada and the other Dominions in this respect the better. It will be hats off to 'Our Lady of the Snows.'"

### Sour Grapes

The Wall Street Journal is authority for the statement that for several years before the war started Bethlehem was shipping from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of its ordnance output to Germany.

Thus, when Germany could buy ordnance and take it home, it was all right for the United States to sell it to her. It is quite in keeping with German logic to set up now that it is wrong to do the same thing for the allies. All the world knows that if she could carry them away, Germany would today be a heavy buyer of war munitions in the United States. It is Austro-German wounded pride at inability to take the goods away, not any wrong on the part of the United States, that prompted the Austria protest.—Winnipeg Telegram.

"I have solved one problem. I won't have a lot of soiled dishes on hand when my wife gets home."

"How's that?"

"I've broken most of 'em."

### No Refund on War Tax

Purchasers of Railway or Steamship Tickets Cannot Have War Tax Refunded

A matter of importance to the public and the railways has been settled by the government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in regard to the contemplated trip by train or boat. If the railways insisted upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the government—what should be done in case unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after train departs; the same or some following day; in the case of passenger tickets; in the case of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets. The answer which the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax under any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected, it is as though it were in the Dominion coffers and nothing but an act of parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets and the consequent difficulties which would have ensued owing to delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method has been adopted, and that as none of the public could have reasonably expected a refund on a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled, if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax had been collected, and the ticket unused and refunded upon. In other words, the act of purchase of the ticket in accordance with the Tax Act is a completed transaction so far as the collection of the tax is concerned and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to be passed by parliament.

### Shooting Cures Nervousness

Mrs. Ada Schilling of San Jose, crack shotgun shot, recently broke more than 90 birds out of a possible 100 at the three days' trapshoot tournament held at Venice.

This is conceded a remarkable average, says the San Francisco Daily News. Mrs. Schilling will soon go to the mountains to bag some game—big and small. Some of her best shooting has been done on hunting trips; target shooting only keeps her in practice. Mrs. Schilling began her career as a marksman with a rifle at inanimate targets; shotgun shooting was taken up later and she now declares it to be the better sport. "Using a shotgun gives a woman self confidence," declares Mrs. Schilling; "it quickens the action of the eye and brings every muscle into play. It is a positive cure for nervousness."

### Chains Used Only to Steady Nerves

A writer to L'Illustration, Paris, demolishes the legend that the Germans chain the men serving their machine guns to the pieces in order to keep them from leaving their jobs. He says the chains are undoubtedly used by them simply to enable the gunners to steady the weapons and that the practice was common in the German army before the war. It is easy for the soldiers to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely to hooks on either side of the men's belts.

### Living on Our Own Fat

According to Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist:

"The poorer classes have experienced no class disaster by this war. On the other hand, as one specimen of the secure classes, I find the carefully arranged system of investments upon which I had relied for my old age and for my widow's security has depreciated by about 30 per cent. We are fighting this war very largely on our savings, on our social fat; the whole community is being impoverished, but, relatively the rich are getting poorer and the poorer better off. Much wealth is being destroyed, but much wealth is also being distributed."

Canadian trade commissioners in England report a big demand for Canadian apples, because it is generally believed that large quantities will probably find their way to the troops in the theatres of war. As a result they state that a severe stiffening of the retail and wholesale prices is certain. Owing, however, to shipping difficulties and the shortage of vessels, the prospects of there being large Canadian imports are not bright. While some experts think that eighty million barrels from Canada and the United States will be forthcoming, others calculate on only half that amount reaching Britain.

### Important Home Canning Points

Movement Launched That Will Mean a Saving of Money to People of the West

In the little town of Dugald, Man., some short while ago, a movement was launched in a very quiet and unostentatious way that will probably spread over the entire length and breadth of Western Canada, revolutionizing hundreds and thousands of western homes. No publicity was courted at the time, and the proceeding in question although of the very highest importance nearly escaped the attention of the press altogether.

To give a brief narrative of the event, and to describe it just as it happened, we might say that on a certain Saturday afternoon rigs and automobiles were converging on Dugald just as if it was the first day of the country fair. By four o'clock in the commodious with hall that stands face to face with the village church, about sixty or seventy ladies, members of the Economic Society had gathered. A little after four o'clock Mrs. McBeath, the well known woman farmer of Headingly, who is always to the front in any movement calculated to improve the domestic conditions of this country, was introduced to the meeting, and explained that at the request of the Agricultural College she was in attendance to give some particulars of new and up-to-date methods of home canning, such as were now being so extensively used throughout the United States. Mrs. McBeath then explained how about 50 per cent. of the vegetable products of Western Canada were thrown on the waste heap every year, for lack of some reliable method of preserving it. She proceeded to demonstrate how it was now possible for every farmer's wife in fact every householder in the country to can inexpensively every kind of vegetable that can be grown. She read a number of time tables for example showing how in an hour or two it was a simple task to can hundreds of pounds worth of sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, in fact every variety of vegetable and put them away for future use, as well as all kinds of fruits. Some glass jars containing corn and peas, etc., pickled last fall were passed around, and it was observed that they were as sweet and fresh in color and taste as at the hour when they were gathered from the stalk.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the members of the Economic Society, and in view of the fact that the entire canning outfit, particulars of which may be had from Prof. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College, cost only a few dollars, many present signified their intention of installing one of these time saving and money saving apparatus, and of thus economizing the products of their own gardens, and cutting down living expenses.

Mr. Newton delivered a very pointed and interesting address, in which he pointed out that if such outfits were used throughout the west, the actual productive powers of the country would be increased 50 per cent. and fruit and vegetables now thrown away and left to rot, would instead be preserved and would represent a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Newton amused the meeting by telling how he bought a large number of turkeys in the winter, and just when the frost was breaking up in the spring he found he had fifty birds left. He could not eat fifty birds, he explained, in a week or ten days, so he decided to can them. This he did, and Mr. Newton is still eating turkey as fresh and delicious as though it had been killed and dressed expressly for his Christmas dinner.

A fact is interesting because it shows that practically anything can be canned by the outfits advocated by the Agricultural College.

A market gardener from St. Norbert also addressed the meeting and explained that he had sowed over two acres of beans expressly for canning. He stated that the usefulness of such an outfit to the market gardener was incalculable, because it enabled him to preserve what he would otherwise have to throw away or sell at unprofitable prices.

### Survey of Oil and Gas Deposits

A comprehensive survey of the oil and gas deposits of Canada is under preparation for the government by the mines branch. It will deal particularly with gas in Ontario, the oil resources in Ontario and Alberta, and the oil shares of the maritime provinces. The survey, so far show good possibilities and when completed they will form a good idea as to permanent values. It is understood that the showing of in Alberta is not such as to justify the speculation which occurred last year there on the basis of certain oil discoveries.

Wife—Oh, George, you've broken your promise.  
Husband—Never mind, dearie; I'll make another.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

*Ben Wood*

## The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

## EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

## ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA

Limited

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

### MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

### MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

### FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SCALDS, BURNS, SORES, CHRONIC WOUNDS, TICKS, SKIN Eruptions, PILLS, write for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

**THERAPION** and send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

Send for FREE CURE and MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WOUNDS CURED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NOT IN THE U.S.A.

### Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culls. The type of potatoes produced from culls used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, from those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culls for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culls, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

**A Cure For Rheumatism.**—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

### A Bump For Science

A small boy rambled into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something on the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cake box. "Give us a peck of potatoes, please."

"All right," returned the groceryman, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them just look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy. "I never heard anything about your potatoes, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

### Burning Metal Is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

"The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel.

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck.

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

He was the slowest boy on earth and had been fired at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist.

It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, and to stick a pin through a lead butterfly and four to pick a convoluted. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the gold fishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?"

The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied, at length. "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time.

"And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," was the reply, "by his practice and his practices."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst in his witty war on cosmetics said in a recent lecture in New York:

"A girl and a man sat under a palm in a rose garden on a soft March evening at St. Augustine.

"Is your love true?" the girl asked, softly.

"As true," the man answered in low, passionate tones, "as the delicate flush on your cheek."

"Oh—er—ah," the girl stammered, hurriedly, "isn't the—er—don't the roses smell sweet?"—New York Tribune.

Fran von Schmidt (of Berlin)—Otto, where are we going for our holiday this summer?

Otto—Well—er—there's Turkey.

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

### The Boy as a Partner

Encourage the Boy to Stay on the Farm by Giving Him an Interest in the Business

It doesn't seem right that the boys should so often feel that they must leave home for profitable and attractive employment. In most other lines of business it is the hope of the business man to see his sons follow in the same business and take it over when he leaves it. Plans are made to that end, and the boy is trained up to a thorough understanding of the business. Of course it doesn't always work out as planned, but every effort is made by the parent in most cases. On too many farms every energy seems to be directed toward driving the boy away from the farm as soon as he is old enough to get away. Very often his father wants him to stay, urges and sometimes commands him to stay. But it is too late. The boy has never been made to feel that he is a partner in the business of that farm. Nothing is ever talked over with him; nothing is ever explained. And it isn't any wonder he proceeds to hike. There are exceptions to this unfortunate method. Letters written on neatly printed farm stationery sometimes come, and on it the managers of the farm are gravely announced as "A. B. C. & Son." Closer acquaintance often reveals the fact that the "Son" may be ten, fifteen or twenty years old.—Oklahoma Farmer.

### Freedom for the Poles

In addressing the reichstag, the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, referred to the recent victories of the kaiser's armies in Russian Poland. In part he said: "The present occupation of the Polish east frontier is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future, in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her national character. Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from oppression, and make possible the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan nations." Were Germany to be the final victor in this world-conflict she would emancipate the Poles and the Balkan peoples just as she has lifted the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium to constitutional freedom.

Mrs. Wullaby—De agent says if we ain't got de 'rent nex' Monday we's got to git out.

Sam Wullaby—Nex' Monday? Den we doan' need ter 'orry fo' de nex' fo' days!

The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 2,640,000 pounds of grain for her consumption until next year. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

A swell chicken can always get up stairs without an elevator.

It's a bum adage—"Marry in haste—repent at leisure." Married ginks have no leisure.

### Family Food

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking

A little boy asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

### Winter Dairying Pays

Milk Production is Greatest When Cows Freshen in Fall

There are so many advantages in having dairy cows come fresh in the fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. Those who have silos, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two-thirds of their cows calve in the fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is short at that time it can be supplemented with silage and the necessary grain, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then, by the time grass comes and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August when the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the fall has a much better opportunity to produce a large amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the spring. This is readily appreciated upon a little reflection. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May and June, first because feed is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August with flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full flow normal for that period cannot be obtained till the cow has calved again. This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores is the same for all kinds of cows.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the fall than when she comes fresh in the spring. This increase in production should in itself be enough to cause any dairyman to at least have the majority of his cows freshen in the fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in winter than in summer. Another is the cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer himself can devote more time to the cows in winter when farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after spring opens are the busiest in the whole year for the farmer. Just when cows that calve in the spring need the most attention, the inevitable result is more or less neglect, and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the fall soon learn to eat grain and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Then, too, fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the fall as two year olds.—Montreal Family Herald.

**Makes Breathing Easy.**—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

### Theory and Practice

An engineer named Frank Koester has written a book "Secrets of German Progress," which the publisher advertises as contrasting the American commonwealth with German democracy. It seems that Germany has an infinitely better government, better journalism and art and dance, better schools and industrial methods, better methods of housing and city planning, a superior navy, and that the German army is "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man." Mr. Koester was born, raised, and educated in Germany, but has lived the last twelve years in the United States, and he is not going back to Germany. Why? Doesn't he believe his own stuff?—From Collier's.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Pretty Good, Too

Sert—Well, old Hert got some good out of his wife's new hat.

Kert—What?

Sert—It came in such a big box that he used the box for a garage for his auto

## PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—40c box.

Zam-Buk

## Selling Agents Wanted

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure.

They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Sterling Tailoring Co., 535 College Street, - Toronto

## City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts which lie just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sun and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrible strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the second largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as monotonous, just as maddening as the lives of the pioneer women, the women of the farm, and the women of the desert.

Miss Windette's investigations were confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions were found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions:

"No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical street districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in their streets and spend the whole day in doors, when their husbands are at work.

"The young mother who has all the care of a growing family of children, has little opportunity for visiting about. She may step into her neighbor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and if she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her.

"Education, as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in two deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges.

"Where there are three or four young children, especially babies in arms, illness or financial loss is a heavy upon the mother, who has then to be nurse, cook, and housemaid all in one, without proper means to support either the children or herself. To this cooking and washing for men lodgers is generally added, who, if employed, stay about the house.

"Jewish women have much more freedom than the Italian women, who can decide nothing about the house or children, or even spend a penny without the husband's consent. The Jewish wife often works with her husband, and thus helps make the living. The Jewish people like to live well, and the women are exceedingly fond of jewellery and fine clothes.

"Mothers' clubs are conducted at Hull



## Fall and Winter Goods, arriving Daily

**A. G. STUDER**

### FARM FOR SALE

**ALL Sec. 17-31-3, W. 5th  
and N.W. ¼ 16-31-3, W. 5th**

10 miles west of Didsbury. The property is all fenced and in good state of repair. 400 acres have been cultivated, 150 acres under crop this year. Good farm buildings situate on the N. W. 1-4 16. The soil is rich black loam with clay subsoil. The whole property can be easily broken up and cultivated. Will sell en bloc or any quarter section. For price and terms apply.

**NATIONAL TRUST CO., LTD.**  
EDMONTON, - - ALTA.

### Coal of Quality

The big mine at Three Hills  
is now in operation

Price of Coal lower. No waiting for loads

**Knee Hill Valley Coal Company**  
THREE HILLS, - ALBERTA

### "Ah—that certainly feels good"



The dull throbbing pain in the joints disappears, the burning ache in the muscles gives way to ease and comfort—that's the finish of rheumatism when the healing, penetrating oils in

### CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

are allowed to do their work. There is no need to suffer from inflammatory or muscular rheumatism, lame back or shoulder, "umbago," stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, neuralgia, etc.—use Chamberlain's Liniment. For cuts, bruises, wounds, frost bites, etc., its antiseptic and healing properties are very valuable.  
Get a bottle today, all druggists 25c.

Has Your Subscription  
Expired? Call and see.

### Autumnal Hints to Householders

HOW THE DANGERS OF FIRE  
MAY BE MINIMIZED

The season is fast approaching when cool evenings will demand the starting of fires in our homes. September and October have become known to firemen as the months when chimneys and flues cause the most trouble.

The following suggestions of a practical nature, if faithfully followed, will do much to prevent damage to property and loss of life.

**STOVES**—Place a metal stove-board on the wood floor under the stove, and extending at least twelve inches in front of the ash pit door. Protect all walls and partitions within two feet of any stove with a metal shield, leaving an air space between the shield and the wall. Leave no kindling or other wood in the oven over night. Do not hang clothes too near the stove or stovepipes.

**PIPES**—See that the lengths of stove-pipe are well fitted together, free from rust holes and parted seams, wired firmly and fitted perfectly into the chimney. Stovepipes passing through partitions, walls, floors, attics and roofs are dangerous at best. Where these must pass through partitions, walls or floors, always use a large, ventilated double thimble. You should examine the stovepipes in the attic. They may come apart or rust. Fluff and spider webs are likely to gather on and around them, to be set on fire when you least expect it.

**CHIMNEYS**—Chimneys should be built from the ground up, and never rest on wood supports. The settling of the woodwork will cause cracks in the chimney. Nor should the chimney walls be used to support joists or other woodwork. Soft brick and poor mortar are often responsible for defects in the chimney. Use a good quality of brick and cement mortar. Chimney walls should be at least eight inches thick, the flue of ample size and lined with fire clay or terra cotta. Never stuff up the flue holes with rags or paper, nor cover them with anything but a metal stock. Chimneys should be cleaned frequently.

**FURNACES**—Protect all woodwork above and around boilers, if within three feet, with a metal shield, also all woodwork near furnace pipes. It is best to rivet the lengths of pipe together to prevent disjoining. The pipe should fit perfectly into the chimney. Examine the pipe frequently for rust holes or other defects. Keep them free from dust, fluff and spider webs, which are easily ignited.

**DEFECTS**—Defective stoves, boilers, furnaces, pipes and chimneys should be promptly repaired or replaced.

**OVERHEATING**—Beware of overheating stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes.

**ASHES**—These should never be placed in wooden receptacles or bins, on wood floors or against wood partitions, walls, fences, buildings or any other woodwork. Use metal receptacles only, and dump ashes away from all buildings.

**CARE**—These matters are technical, but very simple and merely call for ordinary care. You cannot afford to be careless, when the lives of your loved ones, and the property of yourself and neighbors, are at stake. Let "Care and Caution" be the watchword and in this way assist in reducing Canada's enormous fire loss.

## The Popular Pair

—AT—

Less Than The Price of One

**FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM**

AND THE

**DIDSBURY PIONEER \$1.50**

From this date to Dec. 31, 1916

Readers of this district will be pleased to learn that we have succeeded in arranging a clubbing offer with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and that the small sum of \$1.50 will pay a subscription to both The Didsbury Pioneer and The Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of 1916.

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. "The Farm and its Interests," "Sunday at Home," "The Poets Corner," "Woman's Domain," "Little Men and Women," short and serial stories, are only a few of the many features that have made The Farmers' Weekly Telegram the most popular weekly newspaper published west of the great lakes.

Take advantage of this great offer to-day

The sooner you order the more you get

### USE THIS COUPON

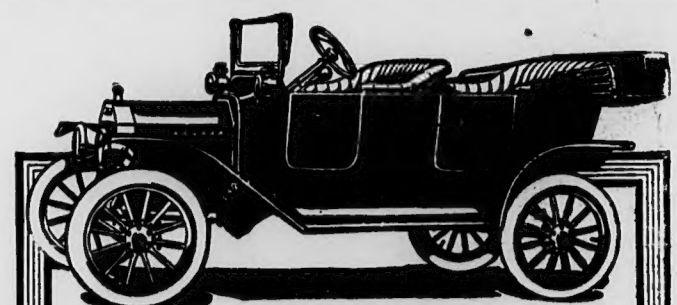
THE DIDSBURY PIONEER,  
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

Enclosed please find \$1.50. Please mail to my address from now until December 31st, 1916, The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and The Didsbury Pioneer.

NAME.....

P. O. ....

PROVINCE.....



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car**  
Price \$530

**Ford Runabout, Price \$480**

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

**Didsbury Auto Co's. Garage**  
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and  
Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



Get your Butter Wrappers printed  
at the Pioneer office and save  
trouble with the new law.